

DAILY REPORT

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LAST TAX REFORM BILL SENT TO DIET 12 Feb

OW120933 Tokyo KYODO in English 0926 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 12 KYODO -- The government Thursday approved the last bill of a seven-bill package for a sweeping tax reform and sent it to the Diet for action, officials said. The move is expected to clear the way for the resumption of Diet business, which the opposition has boycotted since last week.

The bill which cleared the cabinet Thursday deals with state subsidies to local governments from the proposed sales tax which the government is planning to introduce starting from January 1 next year.

The opposition parties have refused to deliberate the fiscal 1987 budget bill on the ground that the government has not submitted the entire tax reform package to the Diet. The opposition boycott paralyzed all Diet business since Wednesday last week. Diet managers of ruling and opposition parties are meeting Friday in a session that is expected to set the Diet schedule, political sources said.

NAKASONE SPEAKS AT 'FOUNDATION DAY' MEETING

OW111036 Tokyo KYODO in English 1019 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 11 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Wednesday said efforts are needed to transform Japan into an "international state," and to go forward with domestic reforms. Nakasone told a business-backed meeting in Tokyo on the occasion of "National Foundation Day," "We must understand cultures of other nations and cooperate with them...to build a 'real international state' in the next century.

"The Japanese people must join and contribute in creating a new world civilization," he said, adding his thanks to predecessors for Japan's prosperity. The prime minister also said he feels it is necessary to keep pushing for administrative, financial, educational and welfare reforms "to further develop our present peace and prosperity."

Nakasone praised his nation saying that "the Japanese, with an exceptionally high sense of harmony, have made a very special, rich culture." He said today's prosperity was achieved because of the Japanese life-style, which skillfully combines old traditions and modern science by incorporating the good points of each.

Over 1,800 people, including Nakasone's 10 cabinet members, over 30 parliamentarians, ruling Liberal-Democratic Party executives, 30 foreign diplomats and individuals, attended the meeting, sponsored by a business world-supported "group to celebrate national holidays."

The middle-of-the-road Democratic Socialist Party sent a representative, and Komeito, the second largest opposition party sent a celebrative message. The Japan Socialist Party (JSP) and the Japan Communist Party declined their invitations to the meeting, held at the national theater.

Kenzaburo Hara and Masaaki Fujita, Lower House speaker and Upper House president, respectively, both made statements underlining the need to make Japan a more prosperous, peaceful nation, based on the spirit of the Constitution.

Noboru Gotoh, a strong Nakasone supporter, head of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the chief organizer of the event, predicted a "broader" base of support for the national holiday in the future. The gathering ended with "banzai" calls for "Japan, the emperor and world peace."

February 11 was designated "National Foundation Day" in 1966, and replaced the pre-war "Kigensetsu," the "Day of Origin," which celebrated the mythological beginnings of the imperial family. Under the old Japanese calendar -- in use before the western calendar was adopted by the 19th century Meiji government -- February 11 was New Year's Day. Thus the first day of the year in which Emperor Jimmu was believed to be enthroned -- some 2,600 years ago -- was chosen as "National Foundation Day."

Controversy has arisen over the legitimacy and meaning of the date, which up to the end of World War II was generally intended as a day to encourage nationalism under the emperor. The business-backed February 11th meetings have come under fire as resurrecting "Kigensetsu," but organizers said they have made efforts to minimize "religious and political" aspects of the event.

Antinational day groups, including religious organizations, labor unions, and residents of Korean ancestry, held rallies in Tokyo, Hiroshima and 64 other locations nationwide. No major clashes between opposers and right wing supporters of the day were reported, as the activities on the part of the right were subdued in respect to the death February 3 of Prince Takamatsu, the emperor's younger brother. Antinational day rallies called for the protection of Japan's peace-oriented Constitution and attacked recent government policy as nationalistic and anticonstitutional.

The opposition cited government policies such as the recent abolition of a ceiling which kept defense spending under 1 percent of the gross national product and the proposed State Defense Secrets Act. In Tokyo, ailing former JSP chairman, Ichio Asukata, told an opposition rally "our opinion" on designating February 11 a national holiday was ignored 20 years ago, but today is the starting point in "our opposition" to the planned state secrecy bill. JSP Secretary General Tsuruo Yamaguchi accused the Nakasone government of leading the nation to the "revival of militarism," and pointed to the shift in defense spending policy and the LDP-supported state secrecy act.

USSR RELEASES DETAINED TRAWLER AFTER 18 DAYS

OW120709 Tokyo KYODO in English 0703 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Fukushima, Feb. 12 KYODO -- The Japanese trawler, No 15 Kyowa Maru, left Paramushir Island for home Wednesday evening after being detained for 18 days and fined 196,000 rubles (47 million yen) for allegedly violating Soviet territorial waters off Kamchatka Peninsula, according to a report radioed to Onahama Fisheries Cooperative, the trawlers operator here. Captain Yasushi Ankai and 22 other crewmen of the 349-ton ocean-going trawler are expected to arrive in Kushiro port in eastern Hokkaido early Saturday, the cooperative said.

The boat was seized by a Soviet patrol boat while catching codfish off Paramushir Island and charged with illegally introducing into Soviet territorial waters and failure to obey the patrol boat's order to stop. The incidence occurred on January 24, four days after the ship set out from Kushiro port, the cooperative said.

It said that apart from the fine, the ship also suffered an added loss of 22 million yen as all 27 tons of codfish caught by the Kyowa Maru, and its fishing gear, were confiscated by the Soviets.

BIG TRADE SURPLUS PREDICTED FOR 'SEVERAL YEARS'

OW110817 Tokyo KYODO in English 0739 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 11 KYODO -- Japan's trade surplus will remain large for the next several years despite a steady rise in the value of the yen, according to Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd., Japan's biggest city bank.

The bank predicted Japan's trade surplus will peak in the current fiscal year (1986) at an estimated 96 billion dollars and drop to 73.5 billion dollars in fiscal 1989. The yen-dollar rate will average 140 yen in fiscal 1989, Dai-Ichi Kangyo said, as compared to 152.95 yen at Tuesday's close.

As the country goes through structural changes, exports will slump and imports will increase, a development which will stagnate domestic production, the bank said in a report. As a result, the bank warned, Japan's economic growth will average only 2.5 percent a year between the next fiscal year (1987) starting in April and fiscal 1989.

The Dai-Ichi Kangyo report is calling on the government to open up the Japanese market wider to imports of farm products. It is also suggesting temporary export curbs to ease trade friction with Japan's trading partners. The bank predicted a brief surge in housing and plant investment toward the end of this year prior to the projected implementation of sales taxes in January 1988. But the new sales tax will raise prices and cause a slowdown in the Japanese economy, according to the Dai-Ichi Kangyo study.

DISCOUNT RATE CUT POSTPONED PENDING G-5 MEETING

OW120439 Tokyo KYODO in English 0403 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 12 KYODO -- The Bank of Japan will postpone a cut in the official discount rate for the present due to failure among the Group of Five (G-5) major industrial democracies to call a meeting of their financial leaders for this weekend, a central bank source said Thursday. "Since the G-5 cannot meet, it has become difficult for the Bank of Japan to reduce the discount rate," the source said.

Japan, the United States, West Germany, Britain and France have been trying to set a date for a meeting of their finance ministers and central bankers to discuss ways of stabilizing foreign exchange rates. But a top Japanese Finance Ministry official said earlier Thursday there will be no G-5 session this weekend. The Bank of Japan plans to reduce the key rate -- charged on loans to commercial banks -- after a G-5 meeting is scheduled in an attempt to dampen demand for the yen and shore up the battered dollar for greater currency stability.

It had been widely speculated that the G-5 financial chiefs might meet in Paris Saturday and Sunday. The Bank of Japan will decide on a discount rate cut as soon as a G-5 meeting is arranged, the sources said. Postponement of such a meeting will not result in the dollar's renewed sharp decline, the source added.

PAPER DENIES ALLEGATION OF NUCLEAR CAPACITY

SK121048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 12 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today comments on the improper words openly uttered by the U.S. bellicose quarters against the DPRK these days.

The author of the commentary notes that the "Strategic Defence Institute of the U.S. Defence Academy" is circulating groundless materials alleging that the DPRK will soon be a "nuclear-holding country" and estimating its "capacity of nuclear explosion".

This, states the commentary, is a sheer lie and part of the intrigues to slander us.

In recent years we have put forward many proposals to prevent a nuclear war and consolidate peace in Korea and solve the Korean question peacefully and made every effort possible to realise them.

But, the U.S. belligerent circles invented the lie that we are preparing the use of nuclear weapons. This is to justify their nuclear war manoeuvres on the Korean peninsula.

It is a stark irrefutable fact that the U.S. imperialists are working round the clock to build up nuclear arms and round off the nuclear war preparations in South Korea, far from acceding to our peace proposal.

Yet the U.S. imperialists have the cheek to call us a "nuclear-holding state" and talk rubbish about its "capacity of nuclear explosion". This reminds us of a thief crying "stop thief".

With no trickery can the U.S. imperialists veil their heinous true color as nuclear warmaniacs and deceive the world public.

YI KUN-MO MEETS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR

SK121051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 12 (KCNA) -- Yi Kun-mo, premier of the Administration Council, on February 12 met and had a conversation with Nikolay Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to Korea who paid a courtesy call on him.

Present there was Kim Hyong-ryul, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

NUCLEAR, BUDDHIST DELEGATIONS DEPART FOR USSR

SK121054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 12 (KCNA) -- Yi Mong-ho, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, Sin Mun-kyu, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences, Chong Song-mu, vice-president of the Academy of Social Science, and Yi In-chik, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Writers Union, left here today to attend as Korean delegates the international forum for a nuclear-free world and survival of mankind which will be held in Moscow.

A delegation of the Korean Buddhists Federation headed by Pak Tae-ho, chairman of its Central Committee, also left here today for a visit to the Soviet Union.

DELEGATES DISCUSS NORTH-SOUTH TALKS PROPOSAL

SK111159 Pyongyang Television Service in Korean 1233 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Roundtable discussion between U Tal-ho, delegate of our side's delegation to the preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary talks; Han Yon-su, delegate of our side's delegation to the North-South Red Cross talks; Ho Hwang-chan, delegate of our side's delegation to the North-South economic talks; and Kim Kwang-su, member of our side's delegation to the North-South Red Cross talks; with a station correspondent as moderator: "The South Side Should Give a Sincere Answer"]

[Text] [Moderator] The members of our side's delegation to the North-South talks are participating in this roundtable discussion. As you well know, the epochal proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks has drawn great support and sympathy from all the Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world. This, I believe, is because the proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks advanced by the great leader is indeed a patriotic national salvation measure.

[U Tal-ho] In his historic speech delivered at the first session of the Eighth SPA, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward a new epochal peace proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks. Upholding the great leader's policy speech, the premier of the State Administration Council and the minister of the People's Armed Forces, on behalf of our side, on 11 January sent to the South Korean prime minister and defense minister a letter containing our proposal.

In this letter our side put forward a proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks in which those who hold real political and military power for the two sides would participate to eradicate the political and military standoff between the North and South being exacerbated each day. It then proposed that the first round of talks be held on 27 January.

However, the South side did not give a responsible answer to our proposal even 10 days after we sent our letter. Therefore, on 21 January we once again called on the South side to give an affirmative answer at an early date by issuing a joint statement in the names of the spokesmen for the State Administration Council and the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces.

The South Korean side, nevertheless, did not come up with any answer by 21 January. On 30 January, the premier of the State Administration Council and the minister of the People's Armed Forces sent a second letter.

[Moderator] This time, we gave the South Korean side about 20 days to think it over, did we not?

[U Tal-ho] Indeed, we did. I believe that our repeated measures are an expression of our sincere efforts to resume the suspended talks by eliminating the state of political and military standoff being forever exacerbated in our country by dialogue from start to finish, and, going one step further, to produce a breakthrough toward national reunification by arranging talks between the persons in highest authority.

[Han Yon-su] In fact, the proposal we recently put forward can be called a fair and just national salvation measure in view of the reality that prevails in our country.

Above all, this proposal is the most suitable and practical national salvation measure when it comes to dissolving the tense situation between the North and South. The persons in authority in South Korea now assume the North-South confrontation as the main objective as far as the adoption of policy is concerned.

Not long ago, the minister of the National Unification Board [kukto tongilwon changgwan] even went so far as to openly declare that North-South confrontation is the foundation of (?policy). Because of this, the persons in authority in South Korea not only harshly suppress the South Korean students and youths who are struggling for independence, democracy and reunification by linking them to us, but they also viciously scheme to implant in the hearts of the South Korean people distrust and animosity toward us by holding anticommunist functions in various parts of South Korea.

[Ho Hwang-chan] As is in the case of the political standoff, the state of military standoff has also reached a very grave stage. Under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, the United States and persons in authority in South Korea have viciously strengthened their maneuvers to prepare for war against us.

In particular, the United States has not only deployed approximately 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea, it is also bringing in the means to deliver nuclear weapons, including Lance missiles, while beefing up its own military forces in South Korea without interruption.

As a matter of fact, South Korea maintains the densest deployment of armed forces in the world, especially nuclear weapons. In an attempt to complete preparations for a nuclear war, the United States and the South Korean authorities have each year continuously staged large military exercises, including the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise. By mobilizing vast armed forces, including more than 200,000 troops, they plan to stage the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise in areas near the Military Demarcation Line for the purpose of attacking northward.

When we review the history of war, we come upon many instances in which those concerned touched off wars by massing armed forces under the guise of military exercises or by launching surprise attacks. As a matter of fact, we are in the midst of a very grave situation in which a soldier's accidental gunfire on the Military Demarcation Line would develop into an all-out war and further into a nuclear war. Accordingly, the current situation demands that those who hold real power in the political and military sectors in the North and South sit face to face at the earliest possible date and take responsible measures to alleviate tension.

[Moderator] The proposal we have recently advanced suits the present situation. This is a most rational proposal in terms of negotiations.

[Kim Kwang-su] Our proposal meets the requirements of the situation. This is a most rational proposal that is suitable for negotiations. In general, it is only common sense that dialogue should be participated in by those who hold real power to smoothly resolve issues on the agenda. Humanitarian questions should be resolved through a face-to-face meeting of Red Cross workers. Economic questions should be resolved through a face-to-face meeting of economic personnel. By the same token, the state of political and military confrontation should naturally be settled through a face-to-face meeting of persons in authority and those who hold real power in the army. Thus viewed we can see that it has become clear that the proposal we have advanced is the most rational way to negotiate toward practically settling the situation in our country.

[U Tal-ho] Our new proposal is a most just and fair plan for talks. This proposal fully considers not only our demands, but the South side's demands, as well. As is well known, when our side advanced a proposal on tripartite talks in 1984, South Korean persons in authority opposed the proposal, calling for holding direct talks among the parties concerned. Appearing at the preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary talks, they obstinately called for handling the matter of alleviating tension at the talks among authorities. This is well known to the world. Our proposal for holding high-level North-South political and military talks fully reflects this demand of the South side. Accordingly, if our proposal is implemented, the South side's demand will be met.

[Moderator] Thusly viewed, it has become clear that our's is a most practical, rational, just, and fair proposal that suits the present situation. While ignoring this proposal and while uttering empty words after unpacking the old package, the South side has not sent a reply to the proposal for holding high-level North-South political and military talks. How do you see this?

[Kim Kwang-su] Our premier and the minister of the People's Armed Forces have sent letters to the South side on two occasions. However, the South side has not sent us even a sheet of paper in reply.

[Moderator] To begin with, it is moral and a usual practice for us to send a reply letter when we receive a letter.

[Kim Kwang-su] When we watch the South side clamorously babble about resuming existing talks and about talks between persons in supreme authority, we can see that the South side appears to be indecisive. Coming up with proposals for resuming existing talks and talks between persons in supreme authority, the South side is trying to avoid sending a reply to our proposal for holding high-level political and military talks. However, it is clear that this cannot serve as a reply to our proposal.

[Moderator] That is right. How can this serve as a reply?

[Kim Kwang-su] The urgent problems to be resolved between the North and South are the elimination of political confrontation and the alleviation of military tension. To resume the existing talks, we should first eliminate political confrontation and alleviate military tension. To hold highest-level talks, we should first eliminate political and military confrontation. To resolve these questions, we have advanced a proposal for holding high-level political and military talks. Without replying to the question of unravelling a knotted link, the South side has advanced proposals for holding existing talks and highest-level talks, which we cannot now hold. This is an irrelevant reply. It cannot serve as a reply to our proposal. It is clear that by holding meetings, Red Cross workers and economic personnel cannot eliminate political and military confrontation.

[U Tal-ho] In short, the South side's babbling about resuming the existing dialogues and about talks among persons holding supreme authority is impractical.

[Moderator] That is right. This is malicious gibberish that ignores the situation in our country.

[Han Yon-su] Under circumstances in which the current military and political situation is very acute, it is clear that we cannot immediately hold Red Cross and economic talks.

[Ho Hwang-chan] That is right. Those who repeatedly call for resuming the dialogues know why multilateral talks were abruptly suspended. The Red Cross and economic talks and the preliminary contacts for parliamentary talks were suspended because the South side had severely strained the situation in our country by wickedly raising an anticommunist confrontation commotion against us and by staging a large-scale military exercise. This is well known to the world.

[Kim Kwang-su] We will clearly know this when we cite the instance of the Red Cross talks. Because the South Korean persons in authority maneuvered to provoke a new war against us in collusion with the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the full-fledged Red Cross talks, held in the early 1970's, the working-level Red Cross talks, held in the mid-1970's with deputy delegation leaders as responsible persons, and the full-fledged Red Cross talks, resumed 2 years ago, were suspended. These talks were suspended because South Korean persons in authority raised a conspiratorial anticommunist commotion. What has been the situation since?

[Ho Hwang-chan] It has worsened. Such being the case, how can we resume dialogue without eliminating basic factors that have suspended dialogue? Accordingly, to resume the suspended dialogue, we should, above all, alleviate political and military tension created between the North and South. Toward achieving this end, those who hold real power in the political and military sectors in the North and South should sit face-to-face and resolve practical questions concerning the alleviation of tension. This is the only way.

[U Tal-ho] The South side's reference to talks between those who hold supreme responsibility is the same story. We should very carefully deal with the question of highest-level talks. If highest-level North-South talks do not successfully proceed after being held and if these talks are ruptured, what would the situation be?

[Han Yon-su] The aftermath would be serious.

[U Tal-ho] That is right. Such an aftermath would be irretrievable. In this context, highest-level talks and other talks in various sectors should not be handled equally. Highest-level North-South talks can be and should be held when a solid foundation for good results of basic significance in resolving the question of the country's reunification is solidified. Under circumstances in which we cannot hold humanitarian talks, how can we leap to highest-level talks at a single stroke? We cannot do so at all.

[Han Yon-su] The South Korean side is raising a great commotion. It appears to be calling for discussion of our proposal to hold high-level political and military talks among persons who hold supreme responsibility. The South Korean side is caught in a great illusion.

[Kim Kwang-su] It appears that the South Korean side mistakes highest-level talks for preliminary talks for high-level talks.

[Ho Hwang-chan] That is right. It is common sense that we hold full-fledged talks after concluding preliminary talks. The South Korean side's demand implies that it is calling for discussion of the question of preliminary talks by holding full-fledged talks. It appears that the South Korean side is certainly caught in an illusion.

[Han Yon-su] It is the usual practice that those concerned hold highest-level talks after the premier and his subordinates have correctly laid a foundation. This is fundamental common sense.

[Moderator] The act of ignoring things that are immediately feasible and desperately clinging to things that are not immediately feasible is not the wholesome way of thinking for those who have reason. Even a child understands that one cannot attain success by doing things in an inverted way. In this context, we can say that the South side is certainly not interested in dialogue, in detente, or in peace.

[U Tal-so] That is right. When we consider that the South side has ignored our proposal for holding high-level North-South political and military talks, we can see that it is not interested at all in dialogue, in peace, or in detente.

[Ho Hwang-chan] I believe that if the South side has a shred of interest in dialogue and detente, it would assume without delay an affirmative attitude toward our proposal to hold high-level North-South political and military talks.

[Kim Kwang-su] If the South side truly desires dialogue and detente, it should above all cancel the planned "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise, which runs counter to dialogue and detente.

[Moderator] Proceeding from an ardent desire to hold high-level North-South political and military talks at the earliest possible date, we have sent a letter to the South side for a second time. Under circumstances in which there is enough time, 2 weeks, the South side should quickly send a responsible and sincere reply letter to us, which can convince all our people. I now conclude the conversation with you.

SOUTH'S NAVAL COMMANDERS MEETING DENOUNCED

SK120159 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "It Is Impossible To Hide a Bellicose Nature"]

[Text] According to a report, the Chon Tu-hwan clique held a meeting of key commanders of the puppet navy and inspired war fever; raving about the establishment of complete combat readiness to respond in the initial stage of war against someone's provocation and about building up spiritual combat capabilities. This reveals the bellicose nature of the puppets' scheme to accelerate preparations for a war of northward invasion under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion. It is a treacherous crime which aggravates tension in the country and increases the danger of war.

People at home and abroad consistently wish that the state of confrontation in Korea would end and the gate to the reunification of the country would open at an early date.

We have made a new reasonable proposal for holding high-level North-South political and military talks to end the state of North-South political and military tension and to open a breakthrough for reunification, and are making every sincere effort to realize it.

That the puppets should rave about the threat of southward invasion, babbling about someone's provocation at a time like this is an intolerable challenge to us. This is also a vicious, treacherous maneuver to inspire anticommunist confrontation and war fever in the puppet army to drive it to a war of northward invasion.

Moreover, the fact that the puppets held key commanders' meetings of each branch of the army and inspired war fever several days before the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise, the largest so far, which the puppets plan to conduct together with the U.S. imperialists shows well how frenziedly they are engaged in the preparation to provoke a new war.

The so-called threat of someone's southward invasion which the puppets babble about is an absurd sophistry which does not exist and which has never existed. This is designed to justify their war maneuvers. We have repeatedly made it clear that we have no intention of invading the South. Our consistent position is to solve the reunification of the country peacefully and through dialogue.

Last year we took realistic steps of halting large-scale war exercises and taking some 150,000 KPA soldiers from the front and guardposts to work for peaceful economic construction. We proposed talks by military persons in authority and making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone. That we have recently proposed new high-level North-South political and military talks is prompted by the consistent peace-loving position of our party and the government of the Republic.

How can our position and effort, calling for an end to the quarrel between fellow countrymen, ending the state of confrontation, and opening a breakthrough for national unity and reunification, be a provocation?

Provocations are committed not by us but by the U.S. imperialists and the puppets who are stepping up war maneuvers under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion. The maneuvers of the puppets, running wild to conduct "Team Spirit-87," a preliminary war and a test nuclear war exercise against us, while we propose peace talks, and inspiring war fever for a war of northward invasion, raving about the establishment of a combat readiness for responding in the initial stage of war and building up spiritual combat capabilities, while we call for ending North-South distrust and confrontation and promote trust and unity, are a vicious provocation against us. The heinous, splittist, and war maniacal Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique viciously conducts political confrontation and war maneuvers, strains tension and builds up barriers to the future of dialogue and reunification.

Falsehood will reveal itself and the truth brought to light. The puppets' war maneuvers clearly show that their raving about dialogue and reunification is a complete lie and that what they seek is not dialogue but confrontation, not reunification but division and a war of northward invasion.

However, they will not gain anything from this. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should immediately stop the war maneuvers and respond to our proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks.

CHON REMARKS AT COUNTERESPIONAGE MEETING REFUTED

SK120222 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2154 GMT 11 Feb 87

[NODONG SINMUN 12 February commentary: "Provocateurs' Brazen-Faced False Propaganda"]

[Text] On 9 February, traitor Chon Tu-hwan prattled about the need to make efforts for regional defense, while babbling about aggression by somebody else. The puppet traitor made such a silly remark in a letter to a meeting of the Seoul City government arranged to discuss counterespionage measures.

Prior to this, in a meeting of the major naval commanders the puppet military brass screamed that they would punish and annihilate somebody else.

The puppets are in no position to undermine our peaceful efforts, nor can they hide the true objective behind the propaganda which they have launched under the pretext of southward invasion, no matter what uncalled-for show of spirit they may display.

As known, after putting forward the proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks as an important way of preventing the danger of war, of easing tension on the Korean peninsula, and of bringing an end to the North-South standoff, we are now exerting sincere efforts to realize it.

The fact that the puppets cling to propaganda of nonexistent southward invasion at such a time is not reasonable in the first place. What is more, the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique is in no position to talk about somebody else's aggressive ambitions or provocations.

Instead of responding affirmatively to our peaceful proposal, not long ago the puppets only announced a plan to stage with the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression the "Team Spirit" war exercise, the largest ever in history, with all of South Korea as its stage.

As is unanimously commented by public opinion at home and abroad, "Team Spirit" is a test nuclear war and a preliminary war aimed at mounting a surprise invasion against our republic. There is a saying in our country: Even if a man has a speech impediment, he still should speak the truth.

The puppets' sophistry -- that putting forward a peaceful proposal for easing tension and bringing an end to confrontation is a provocative and aggressive act while staging a war exercise in defiance of a peaceful proposal by mobilizing 200,000 troops is a peaceful act -- makes the people reopen their eyes to how brazen-faced a group of traitors who have turned their back on the nation can really become.

Behind the Chon Tu-hwan ring's spreading of preposterous remarks is an impure political goal. All the people in the country and the peace-loving people of the world raise their voices to protest and denounce the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for planning a provocative war exercise called "Team Spirit," ignoring our peaceful proposal.

The disconcerted puppets are now trying to dodge the denunciation of public opinion by babbling as if a southward invasion were about to be launched immediately, thereby making the war exercise which they plan to stage with the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression appear to be reasonable.

The puppets' false propaganda is inconceivable but for the present position in which those who face an unprecedented crisis with regard to their power in the face of the people's anti-U.S. and antidictatorial advance find themselves.

The murderous Chon Tu-hwan thugs' barbarous act of killing patriotic student Pak Chong-chol by subjecting him to barbarous torture and of blocking even a memorial service for him by mobilizing a large number of suppressive forces is now further deepening the crisis facing their rule.

The South Korean people's indignation and anger are now searching everywhere for an outlet. The wretches are now clinging to a machination in a bid to turn the people's hateful gaze away from themselves toward us and to avoid a crisis.

However, they cannot deceive the South Korean people or the world with preposterous, false propaganda.

Is this not eloquently demonstrated by the pitiful appearance of the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique, which has been driven further against a wall after its machination propaganda of calling the construction of our peaceful Kungangsan power plant an instrument for attacking by flooding has been exhausted?

The preposterous theory of southward invasion only makes the puppets' position more difficult.

REVOLUTIONARY SITE AT MT PAKTU RESTORED

SK120432 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] The secret camp of Mt Paektu, a historic and sacred revolutionary site, has been excellently restored. At a time when the people throughout the country have vigorously accelerated their march toward performing the task of the first year of the new prospective plan, the secret camp Mt Paektu, a sacred revolutionary site, has been excellently restored and inaugurated.

The secret camp of Mt Paektu is a revolutionary base where the headquarters of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA] was secretly situated in the latter half of the 1930's and in the first half of the 1940's when the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle reached a new developmental stage, and a historic and sacred site where a firm guarantee for achieving the brilliant inheritance of the chuche revolutionary cause and the final victory of this cause was provided. The secret camp of Mt Paektu is associated with the immortal revolutionary achievements attained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in leading the overall Korean revolution to brilliant victory, with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as the center, following the historic Nanhutou meeting. In the secret camp is the log cabin that served as the headquarters where the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song energetically led the military and political activities of the KPRA and the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of the people in the country. Many revolutionary historic relics, including a security guard room, are preserved in the secret camp.

Also preserved in the secret camp of Mt Paektu is a simple log cabin in which dear Comrade Kim Chong-il was born and brought up, experiencing the grim trials of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, along with precious historic relics. Indeed, the secret camp of Mt Paektu is a historic site where the glorious revolutionary tradition, the lasting cornerstone of our party and the revolution, took its roots and where brilliant morning dawned over the bright future of chuche Korea.

Reflecting our people's unanimous desire to positively study and resolutely safeguard our party's brilliant revolutionary tradition, those workers who were engaged in the construction of the revolutionary historic site and party members and workers in Yanggang Province have excellently restored to the original state the headquarters where the great leader stayed, the simple log cabin where comrade Kim Chong-il was born, and a security guard room in the forest of Wasa peak in the revolutionary holy mountain Mt Paektu. They then displayed many newly discovered revolutionary historic relics in these houses.

With the excellent restoration of the secret camp of Mt Paektu, which will shine radiantly as a spiritual home of our people and as a sacred revolutionary site, our people have come to possess another powerful stronghold in their indoctrination work for the revolutionary tradition.

Amid the great interest shown by the people throughout the country, a ceremony was held yesterday in a splendid manner to inaugurate the newly restored secret camp of Mt Paektu. The entrance of the secret camp of Mt Paektu and the area surrounding it were crowded with more than 3,000 workers and students from throughout the country, including Samjoyon county, and workers engaged in the construction of the secret camp.

Respectfully placed in the front of the inaugural ceremony was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people. Posted at the meeting site were slogans reading, "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious WPK!" Also written at the meeting site were words saying, "We wish the great leader a long life and good health." Set up at the meeting site were placards reading, "Let us inherit and complete the chuche revolutionary cause generation after generation," "Let us inherit and develop our party's brilliant revolutionary tradition," and "Production, study, and life in accordance with the anti-Japanese guerrilla style."

Participating in the inaugural ceremony were responsible functionaries from party and power agencies, administrative and economic agencies, and worker's organizations in central and local areas, and functionaries from sectors concerned, including Comrade Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Kang Sok-sung, director of the Party History Research Institute of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Won-chon, responsible secretary of the WPK Yanggang Provincial Committee and chairman of the Yanggang Provincial People's Committee; and Kim Yong-tok, chairman of the Yanggang Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee.

The inaugural ceremony opened with the singing of the song of General Kim Il-song. Kim Won-chon delivered an inaugural speech at the ceremony.

He said that a significant meeting was held to inaugurate the historic secret camp of Mt Paektu under challenging circumstances in which all party members and workers throughout the country have vigorously accelerated the march of the 1980's, upholding the programmatic task set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic policy speech and the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural.

Describing the secret camp of Mt Paektu as a historic revolutionary base where, during the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the brilliant commander of the anti-Japanese struggle and a legendary hero, wisely organized and led the military and political activities of the KPRA to achieve the liberation of the fatherland, he said: Having set forth a chuche-type line for the Korean revolution at the historic Nanhutou meeting, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song advanced into the border area along the Yalu River in September 1936 to implement this line, personally leading the main contingent of the KPRA. Having dealt serious political and military blows to the enemy in the area encompassing Taedoksu, Sodoksu, Tonggwang, and Yongchon-ri, the great leader embarked on the road of historic advance into the fatherland via Hwanggongdong by organizing and leading the second Chonjom battle in Isibdogu.

Having crossed the Yalu River after passing through the Sobaeksu valley and Habsomogu along it, the great leader treaded the ravine near Sobaeksu and significantly spent a night in the fatherland in front of Yonga rock at the foot of Mt Paektu. He then carried out revolutionary activities, staying on Mt Sono. Later, having organized a secret stronghold here, he wisely organized and led the struggle to bring about a great upsurge in the revolution with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as the center.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song energetically carried out the preparatory work of greeting the great event of liberating the fatherland by skillfully organizing and leading the military and political activities of small KPRA units in the broad area in the country and in east Manchuria, with the secret camp of Mt Paektu as a secret stronghold. Thus, the Sobaeksu valley where the secret camp of Mt Paektu was situated was an immortal revolutionary historic site at which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song imprinted the footprint of historic advance into the fatherland and at which he organized and led the anti-Japanese armed struggle to brilliant victory as a whole.

During the period of the sacred anti-Japanese struggle, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il was born in the simple log cabin in the secret camp of Mt Paektu. Born in Mt Paektu, a holy mountain of revolution, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il was brought up, experiencing the grim trials of the great anti-Japanese war, which was unprecedentedly arduous in history. As a result, our people have greeted the glorious present era, which is victorious, firmly inheriting the lineage of the chuche revolutionary cause pioneered by the respected and beloved leader.

The speaker noted the immortal achievements which our party has won in leading the revolution and construction. He stressed the task to protect and defend them forever.

Saying that our revolution is developing to a new higher stage, the speaker said that all party members and working people must hold the respected and beloved leader in high esteem and loyally follow the party's leadership in all areas of the revolution and construction in order to successfully accomplish our revolutionary tasks.

He stressed that we must follow the noble examples of the young communists and fallen anti-Japanese revolutionary patriots who held the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem as the center of unity and leadership at the inception of the revolution with pure revolutionary conscience and faith. By so doing, he said, we must firmly protect and defend the party and the leader and further strengthen the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks which have united around the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song.

He said that all party members and working people must actively learn the glorious revolutionary history of the respected and beloved leader and our party and more properly maintain the Mt Paektu secret camp and all other revolutionary relics in the province in order to pass them on to coming generations forever.

He went on: All party members and working people of the province, by upholding the programmatic tasks which the great leader put forth in his historic policy speech and at the 12th plenary session of the 6th Party Central Committee, must vigorously accelerate the march of the eighties in the way that the Sohae Lockgate was built. By so doing, they must further develop the people's economy of the province; the mining industry, forestry, light industry, and agriculture. They must further improve the people's standard of living, thus making this meaningful year the most glorious one in the history of our party and people.

The speaker said that the future of our people, who vigorously advance under the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- by holding the great leader in high esteem and following the leadership of the party, is endlessly bright. He stressed that all people, by firmly uniting around the party and the leader, must more vigorously struggle to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause pioneered in the forest of Mt Paektu.

Comrade Kye Ung-tae cut the red ribbon hung at the entrance of the Mt Paektu secret camp. At that moment, the participants enthusiastically shouted "Long live!" displaying their boundless gratitude toward the great leader who has established the glorious revolutionary tradition -- the historic root of our party and revolution and their permanent foundation -- and displaying their burning determination to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause pioneered in the forest of Mt Paektu generation after generation.

Following the opening ceremony, the participants toured the time-honored revolutionary relics of the Mt Paektu secret camp.

KCNA REPORTS SUCCESS IN KEY INDUSTRIES

SK121043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 12 (KCNA) -- Production has surged to a new tide at industrial establishments of key industrial domains entering February.

The coal industrial workers, who topped their first monthly target, boosted coal output 8 per cent in the first ten days of this month above the same period of last month. Taking the country as a whole, the first ten days' targets have been hit in major indices.

The Sunchon and Chonnae district coal mining complexes and many other complexes and coal mines, including the Kangso combined coal mine which overfulfilled its commitments for the first ten days of the month at 120 per cent, are keeping coal production on a high standard by concentrating efforts on main production units and enhancing the mechanization level at the cutting and tunnelling faces.

Through a vigorous drive for the increased production of power, the power stations under the power industry commission lifted production to 105.3 per cent in the first ten days of this month as against the same period of January. Notably, the thermal power stations lifted it to 111.2 per cent.

Various power stations including the Pyongyang thermal power station, the Kanggye Youth and Hochongang power stations also overfulfilled the power production assignments for the first ten days by meticulously planning the control of equipment and technical control.

The fertilizer factories throughout the country including the Hungnam fertilizer complex which holds a big share in the production of nitrogen fertilizer have markedly increased the output of fertilizer of this sort as compared with the same period of last month and sent it to the cooperative farms.

The working class all over the country are advancing more vigorously toward a bigger goal of production in the second ten days of February.

ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION 'DYNAMICALLY ADVANCING'

SK111023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 11 (KCNA) -- Korea, a land of *chuche*, is dynamically advancing, making the 80's a decade of development and prosperity.

Over the past seven years a big leap forward has been made in socialist economic construction under the wise guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is successfully translating into practice the far-reaching plan of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Comrade Kim Chong-il who put up an original fighting slogan in each period and at each stage of the revolution to rouse the masses set for the militant slogan "Let us create the 'speed of the 80's' in the spirit of the period of great *chollima* upsurge!" in the early 80's and the slogan "Let us dynamically accelerate the great march in the 80's the way the West Sea barrage builders did!" in the latter half of the 80's.

The West Sea barrage extending 8 kilometres on the rough sea has been built in a short period of five years and ore dressing plant No 3 of the Komdok general mining enterprise with a rated annual capacity of treating 10 million tons of ore commissioned in one year and other grand monumental edifices of the workers' party age have been built at various places. Over the past seven years, construction projects, far greater than 10,000 in number, have been carried out in industry.

Progressing apace are many important construction projects including the Taechon power station which will be one of the biggest hydraulic power stations in our country, the Sunchon vinylon complex with a rated production capacity of 100,000 tons, the Sariwon potassic fertilizer complex, the second stage expansion project of the Kim Chaek iron and steel complex and the northern railway construction.

Comrade Kim Chong-il organized a "100-day battle" in the early 80's to effect a great revolutionary upswing in production and mapped out an unprecedentedly bold economic operation to boost the production capacity 2-3 times as against the previous records in the mining industry. He gave a working guidance to a large number of units in various fields of the national economy including the metal, machine-building and light industries to clarify important tasks which would serve as a guiding compass in developing the *chuche*-oriented industry onto a new higher stage.

As a result, the non-ferrous metal production increased many times in recent years and the production went up in the mining, electric, machine-building and chemical industries and various other industrial domains.

In particular, innovations were effected in the machine-building industry: a 10,000 ton power press was built at the Ryongsong machine complex and a 6,000 cubic metre oxygen plant at the Rakwon machine complex.

In the railway transport, 206,464,600 more tons of freight than the traction capacity have been transported over the past seven years.

With the implementation of the policy advanced by Comrade Kim Chong-il to make revolution in the light industry, a great success has been registered in the production of mass consumption goods. In the last few years, many workshops, workteams and housewives workams [word as received] for the production of daily necessities throughout the country boosted the production of mass consumption goods over 5 times.

Comrade Kim Chong-il set it as a main task for the increase of the grain yield to apply the chuche-method of farming and pointed to the ways and orientation for this so as to produce 9.5 million tons of grain in 1982 and 10 million tons in 1984.

He saw to it that the flames of technical innovation were raised fiercely in all branches and at all units of the national economy.

He has directed work to dynamically wage the mass movements including the three-revolution Red Flag Movement to make the 80's shine more brilliantly as a decade of leap.

VNS ON MAKING ANTI-U.S. MOVEMENT MASS-ORIENTED

SK110803 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Talk by Ko Il-chol: "Making the Movement Mass-Oriented Is an Essential Demand To Win Victory"]

[Text] How are you, everyone? Today, the most urgent and preferential task facing our masses is the anti-U.S. national liberation struggle. One of the important problems in successfully accomplishing this difficult but honorable task is making the anti-U.S. national liberation struggle mass-oriented.

As all of you know, the social movement is a self-conscious movement, and is carried out and wins victory through the might of the masses armed with advanced ideology. Today, our masses' anti-U.S. national liberation movement is no exception.

The anti-U.S. national liberation struggle waged by our masses today is the cause of our masses seeking independence, new democratic politics, and new lives. It can be carried out only through the united might of our masses. Furthermore, our masses' anti-U.S. national liberation movement is a confrontation of strength of the U.S. imperialists, the actual rulers of this soil, with their stooges, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan group, against all our masses who seek independence, democracy, and reunification. Therefore, the might of one or two people or the might of a class or circle cannot win victory.

Accordingly, to smash the fascist offenses of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group and win victory in the confrontation of strength against them, we must unite as one all masses of all strata who seek independence, democracy, reunification, and the right to exist. Only through the might of the masses united as one with a single ideology can the struggle achieve victory. This is an historic truth. The struggle of the Iranian masses who toppled the Pahlavi dynasty, and the struggle of the Philippine masses who overthrew the Marcos dictatorship last year, show this.

Our masses, too, in the 19 April popular uprising which overthrew the Syngman Rhee dictatorship, in the October democratic struggle which drove the fascist Pak Chong-hui Yusin dictatorship to ruin, and in the Kwangju popular resistance, demonstrated that any fascist suppression of guns and bayonets can be smashed and victory won in the struggle if the masses of all strata unite as one.

Accordingly, in order to thwart the Chon Tu-hwan group's fascist oppression which grows blatant, and in order to strengthen the patriotic forces of democrats and lead the anti-U.S. national liberation movement to victory, our masses must mass orient the struggle soon. This is precisely what is needed to make the anti-U.S. national liberation struggle mass-oriented.

Making the struggle mass-oriented is also an urgent demand of reality. Today, on this soil, according to the demands of the reality in which the anti-U.S. struggle for independence has become the supreme task, the mass struggle has expanded and grown more than ever against the fascist colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the nation-selling Chon Tu-hwan group.

However, this struggle has not been expanded into a pan-national struggle of youths, students, workers, peasants, and all other classes and circles of broad strata.

Today, as the anti-U.S. and antifascist spirit grows with each passing day among the youths, students, and masses of all strata following the torture murder of Pak Chong-chol, the Chon Tu-hwan group is carrying out all-out fascist oppression against the patriotic democratic forces. While making outrageous remarks that the left-leaning and communist-tolerating forces would be eradicated, the Chon Tu-hwan group continues to search campuses and surrounding areas, and the offices of dissident democratic organizations. At the same time, while babbling about left-leaning and communist-tolerating dissident organizations and so forth, it randomly arrests and jails the youths, students, democratic personages, and patriotic masses of all strata who have turned out in the sacred struggle for justice and the nation. It is forcibly dissolving or suppressing democratic organizations.

Today's reality is that our masses stand at a cross-roads where the just patriotic struggle of our masses launched for independence, democracy, and reunification would be frustrated forever by the oppressive offense of the fascist Chon Tu-hwan group or be continued on to final victory in defiance of the fascist oppression.

Frustration in the struggle means defeat and death. As the fascist oppression is intensified, our masses must unite with unyielding fighting spirit and answer with a pan-national mass movement. Only then can our masses win final victory. This is precisely why the anti-U.S. national liberation movement must be made mass-oriented.

Today, the prevailing situation of the mass movement urgently demands that the sacred anti-U.S. and antifascist nation-saving struggle be quickly turned into a struggle of the people of broad strata and be developed into a pan-national struggle.

Therefore, all people who love the country and nation and desire independence, democracy, and reunification must turn out in unison in the anti-U.S. and antifascist nation-saving struggle by responding to the demands of the era and nation.

Roundtable Talk on Movement

SK120112 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT
10 Feb 87

[Roundtable talk between Kim Chol-min, Yun Chong-won, and moderator Min Chong: "What Must Be Done First To Realize the Cause of Making the Movement Mass-Oriented?"]

[Text] [Min Chong] I believe it is important to make the movement mass-oriented in order to further consolidate and develop the righteous struggle of the youths, students, and masses of all walks of life for national salvation, which has entered a new phase under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

We are here to discuss a few problems that arise in realizing the cause of making the movement mass-oriented.

When we look back on last year's mass movement, we realize that regrettably we have not been able to completely realize the cause of making the movement mass-oriented.

[Kim Chol-min] May I talk about this first? I agree with you on that point. In fact, the struggles staged last year by the masses of all walks of life, including youths and students, entered a new stage and achieved a practical takeoff under the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence. However, what we still find regrettable is that had we paid more attention to the cause of making the movement mass-oriented we would have achieved more substantial results.

This becomes clear when we look at the case of the student movement. It is our feeling that the number of people who participated in the struggle which continued throughout last year was small in comparison with that of the previous year. Such a large-scale struggle as the united sit-in at Konguk University, in which more than 1,000 students participated, was exceptional. Those who are directly involved in the movement frankly admit that the number of participants in the student movement has decreased during the past year compared with the previous year.

This must be redressed at an early date.

[Yun Chong-won] Whether a mass movement will be a success or not depends on how many of the masses will mobilize and participate in the struggle. This being the case, a mass movement is destined to become a failure if it fails to attract a large number of participants, no matter how correct a program may be put forward for the struggle, no matter how correct the slogans are, and no matter how stubbornly the participants may claim to have fought systematically.

A mass movement absolutely needs the organizational participation of large numbers of masses, whose eyes are open to the movement's development and to its victorious conclusion.

[Min] In view of the movement's development and the lesson drawn from last year's struggle, it is absolutely necessary to make the mass movement mass-oriented. Now, will you be more specific as to what must be done to realize the cause of making the movement mass-oriented?

[Yun] First of all, it is necessary to raise consciousness among the masses. Since all socialist development is an effort to raise consciousness among the masses, mass movement proceeds with the goal of opening the eyes of the masses to advanced thoughts and becomes victorious thanks to the strength of the masses who are armed with advanced thoughts.

This is why the work of raising consciousness among the masses is also called a prerequisite for the mass movement. Without giving priority to the work of raising consciousness, victory in the cause of making the movement mass-oriented cannot be expected. The masses whose eyes are opened are those who realize the inevitability of their cause, join in the struggle for this cause, and engage in the strong struggle with the conviction that their cause will be victorious in the end.

In a sense, it is rather desirable that our young intellectuals such as students who are now enrolled in the universities and colleges, dismissed students, and graduates now actively raise consciousness among the vast masses in forms such as factory activist groups, rural activist groups, night schools, and other work teams, after realizing that they are the forerunners of the times.

[Kim] You are right. The patriotic students have actively carried out the work of raising consciousness among the masses by directly involving themselves in writing letters and wall posters for the purpose of raising consciousness, as well as in producing leaflets for the same purpose, publishing and distributing ideological booklets, not to mention participating in ideological circles.

This is clearly demonstrated by the consciousness-raising wallposters that have appeared on various university campuses in Seoul, including Songgyungwan University, Korea University, and Hanguk University of Foreign Studies.

Several university graduates, including Kim Sang-won, a Seoul National University graduate, reportedly have published vanguard publication of the movement such as [name indistinct] in order to raise consciousness among the masses. This is also an expression of the fighting spirit of the forerunners who are determined to make the mass movement mass-oriented by raising the consciousness of the broad masses.

[Min] In a sense, organizing the masses is as important as raising their consciousness to make the movement mass-oriented.

[Kim] You are right. As you may know, organizing the masses means, in simple terms, uniting the masses of all walks of life as one. In other words, this means turning the patriotic masses of all walks of life into a political force firmly united in one single ideology and will.

The masses cannot become a power if they are not united as one, no matter how much they may have been awakened. Once they are united as one body, in one will, they can be a formidable power unbeatable by any force on earth.

This being the case, organizing the masses is an indispensable demand for the victory of the mass movement and an absolute precondition for mass movement as well.

[Min] That means that organizing the masses is essentially something that is necessary to make the movement mass-oriented.

[Yun] Right. Only when the masses are organized and united will it be possible to realize the cause of making the movement mass-oriented by organizing and mobilizing the broad masses in the struggle. Whether the movement will be successful or not depends in great part on how many of the masses participate in the struggle, and whether the masses participate in the struggle or not depends on organization.

Organizing is the precondition for making the movement mass-oriented and an indispensable condition as well. Under today's circumstances in which the anti-U.S. struggle for independence is fiercely staged and the unprecedented fascist suppression against the democratic and patriotic forces is being carried out, there is one thing that must be noted in regard to the cause of organizing the mass movement. It is the need to form a mass organization capable of [word indistinct] the broad masses and make the organization stand behind the cause of uniting the masses in such mass organizations as student bodies for student organization and labor unions for workers' organization. Of course, such struggles need vanguard organization. However, when it comes to realizing the cause of making the movement mass-oriented, such organizations should be ones that can use lawful means.

One such organization emerged during last year's campaign to collect 10 million signatures for constitutional revision. This was a desirable development in view of the need to make the movement mass-oriented.

[Kim] It is also necessary for everybody to abandon the trend of forming numerous organizations under the pretext of realizing the cause of making the movement mass-oriented. Such a trend is likely to create disputes within the organizations and eventually lay obstacles to the realization of the cause of making the movement mass-oriented.

[Min] I believe it is important to provide correct struggle slogans and work out correct ways and methods to stage struggles in the future in order to realize the cause of making the movement mass-oriented and advance the mass movement without the slightest deviation. What do you think?

[Kim] That is a good question. I believe this is one of the basic problems determining whether the cause of making the movement mass-oriented will be successful. As you may know, the selection and application of struggle slogans and ways and methods for the struggle should be made only after taking into consideration the subjective and objective situation, the level of the masses' consciousness, and other factors. In particular, it depends greatly on [word indistinct].

This being the case, the selection of even a single slogan should be made on the basis of interests of the masses of all walks of life and should engender a response from the masses. The methods of the struggle should also be chosen in a way that can appeal to the broad masses. Only then will the cause of making the movement mass-oriented be realized.

[Min] I understand that the selection of struggle slogans and methods of struggle is the inevitable demand for realizing the cause of making the movement mass-oriented. Now what should be done to realize this?

[Yun] Not only struggle slogans, but also the ways and means of struggle should draw support and sympathy from the masses. If the masses do not sympathize with the methods of struggle, they will ignore the struggle, no matter how appealing its slogans may be. Also, if the ways and means of struggle go beyond reason, the masses will find it hard to accept them and will be alienated from the struggle.

To be sure, if the methods of the struggle are not correctly worked out, many of the masses will break ranks and will give the enemy an excuse to suppress them. Therefore, the methods of struggle should be selected in a way that appeals to the masses and does not give the enemy any excuse to suppress them, thoroughly taking into consideration the level of the masses' consciousness, [words indistinct].

[Kim] I believe that this applies to the case of the struggle slogans. Of course, it is important to continuously shout such a strategic slogan as "U.S. troops, leave South Korea," that is programmatic and [word indistinct] for the movement. However, shouting slogans go beyond the view of reality, without giving consideration to the degree of the masses' preparations and demands of the times as well, will eventually make the masses leave the struggle. This being the case, I believe it is imperative to combine strategic slogans with life-related slogans that reflect the masses' [word indistinct].

The struggle slogans should reflect things that can provoke indignation among the masses and become a focus of public attention so as to win sympathy for the masses and make the movement mass-oriented.

In this context, the antigovernment struggle by the masses of all walks of life, including youths and students, which was staged in the wake of the torture death of Seoul National University student Pak Chong-chol, is very desirable.

Analysis of such struggle slogans as "Return Pak Chong-chol alive," "Overthrow the military regime that repeats torture-murder," and "Overthrow the dictatorial regime" shows that the mass movement needs slogans that appeal to the masses. Also, the methods of struggle, such as memorial services and designation of a period for mourning, were ways of making the movement mass-oriented. This method should be recommended in the future.

[Min] Let me summarize what you have said so far. It is absolutely necessary to raise consciousness among the masses and make them organized in order to make the movement mass-oriented. Correctly selecting the struggle slogans and methods of struggle is equally important in making the movement mass-oriented.

The masses of all walks of life, including youths and students, should assume this as a guideline to wage a more vigorous anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democratization in the future.

We have to close our talk now. Thank you.

ENVOY TO U.S. COMMENTS ON U.S. PERCEPTION OF ROK

SK120543 Seoul YONHAP in English 0513 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 12 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Ambassador to the United States Kim Kyong-won said Wednesday that a tremendous change has taken place in the American perception toward South Korea since the 1970s. "The most important aspect of this change is the fact that the American commitment to the security of Korea has become rooted in a bipartisan consensus with which all the American people sympathize," Kim said. Supporting his remark, Kim pointed out that former U.S. Sen. Gary Hart, now running for the Democrats' 1988 presidential nomination, reaffirmed the American commitment to Korea's security during his visit to Seoul last December.

The Korean ambassador came here Wednesday to attend an annual conference of Korean diplomatic mission chiefs stationed in Asian and American countries, slated for Thursday.

Asked about his overall view of bilateral relations, Kim said that the relationship between Seoul and Washington has developed "in a deepened and expanded manner." This new American perception toward Korea was caused by Korea's rapid economic growth and is also a "qualitative" change, said the 51-year-old professor-turned-diplomat.

He said that Korean-U.S. security matters will be taken up in a meeting between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Chinese leaders when the secretary visits Beijing March 2-6. Shultz is scheduled to brief Korean officials on the results of the meeting on March 6.

Kim attributed the frequent visits to Seoul by American politicians to the "growth of national strength." "It is natural that exchanges are increasing at a time when bilateral relations are being promoted," he explained.

As for the recent remarks made by Gaston Sigur, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Asian-Pacific affairs, about the process of democratization in Korea, Kim said he is in no position to comment. On Feb. 7, Sigur, who will accompany Shultz on his trip to Beijing, urged the rival political camps in Korea to come up with "innovative ideas" on how to promote the constitutional revision process.

Kim, who assumed his post as ambassador in 1985, declined to comment on recent contacts between U.S. Ambassador to Korea James R. Lilley and leaders of the ruling and opposition parties.

Regarding the 11 North Korean defectors who arrived in Seoul last Sunday, Kim said, "THE NEW YORK TIMES ran a photograph of their arrival in Seoul on the front page of a recent issue."

On the matter of Korean-U.S. trade, the ambassador said that trade friction is an inevitable development accompanying the expansion of trade between any two nations. "The issue has become more difficult because of the fact that Korea's trade surplus coincides with the growth of the U.S. trade deficit, which has turned a new mark," he said.

Asked about the prospects for enactment of the comprehensive trade bill recently submitted by the House of Representatives, Kim said there are "too many unknown variables" for him to make a detailed estimate regarding the contents and effects of the bill. The U.S. Government is trying to resolve the mounting pressures from the Congress to take protectionist measures through compromise and prior consultations instead of invoking a veto.

FURTHER ON KIM YONG-SAM, U.S. ENVOY MEETING

SK111219 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 11 Feb 87 p 3

[From the "Tidbits" column]

[Text] Emerging from a conversation with U.S. Ambassador to Korea James Lilley during a breakfast meeting that lasted 2 hours and 10 minutes on the morning of 10 February, Kim Yong-sam, adviser to the NKDP president, briefly read what he had earlier promised to tell about his meeting, saying that "it is our custom to not talk about conversations we have with foreign diplomats" and avoided comment on the substance of the talks.

Adviser Kim said: This is my first official meeting with a U.S. envoy in 7 years, since I met with then U.S. ambassador to our country William Gleysteen in May 1980. We had sufficient discussions about various issues.

When questioned about U.S. concerns as expressed in Assistant Secretary Sigur's remarks on 6 February on such matters as revolutionary proposals or Yi Min-u's ideas and what role the U.S. ambassador to Korea will play in shaping the political course of Korea, Kim flatly denied that they had discussed such issues, saying "We did not talk about such things" and "We did not even mention such a thing."

However, when asked whether he thinks the United States has changed its attitude toward political development in Korea in view of the repeated remarks by U.S. officials and Ambassador Lilley's continued contacts with the opposition leaders, Kim tersely agreed, saying, "Is not his meeting with me an expression of such a changed attitude?" He went on to confidently note that Sigur's remarks were meant to say that the United States hopes to establish a lasting civilian government in Korea and that the United States will stand by its commitment to the security of Korea.

Adviser Kim met with Kim Tae-chung on the morning of 11 February to explain his meeting with Ambassador Lilley. Speaking before the Standing Committee of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, he again briefly explained what he had earlier promised to tell the committee, saying, "I am sorry that I cannot make a detailed report on what we talked about. I promised the foreign diplomat not to tell."

DJP SECRETARY GENERAL ON REVISION, SIGUR ISSUES

SK101046 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 10 Feb 87 p 2

[From the "Reporter's Bench" column]

[Text] Meeting with reporters on 10 February, Yi Chun-Ku, DJP secretary general (Chungju-Chechon), commented on the mood of returning to the old idea that the current Constitution should be kept in place, a mood which seems to have surfaced recently within his own party and which is being advocated by some of his colleagues.
[paragraph continues]

He said: Talking about things like keeping the current Constitution in place from the outset of the new year is nonsense. We who are responsible for the development of the political situation should not be so responsive to every turn in political development.

Commenting on the fact that U.S. Ambassador to Korea James Lilley is now contacting the three influential opposition leaders, namely Yi Min-u, Kim Yong-sam, and Kim Tae-chung, in succession, Secretary General Yi said: Is it not natural for an ambassador to our country to meet with whomever he wants to meet? It is up to the ambassador to decide whether or not he will meet with a person whose civil rights have not yet been restored. Thus, he appeared somewhat indifferent to the ambassador meeting with the opposition leaders.

In connection with the remarks made recently by Sigur, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Secretary Yi said: I think he has expressed his hopes about Korea, in that our country's political situation is not so optimistic when it comes to revision of the Constitution. Commenting on the fact that Sigur's remarks have been interpreted to mean a cross between the parliamentary cabinet system and direct presidential election system, he demonstrated a negative attitude, saying: If this happens, Korea's political structure will be a jumble.

PRESENT CONSTITUTION BACKED BY SOME DJP MEMBERS

SK120121 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] Voices are heard in the ruling Democratic Justice Party to insist on leaving the current Constitution intact till a peaceful power transfer scheduled for February next year.

The voices are few but they attract unusual attention as they base their insistence on the dim prospects at present for constitutional revision by interparty consensus in the foreseeable future.

The DJP's official stand is to change the Constitutional by interparty agreement before President Chon Tu-hwan steps down next February. And the majority party wants a cabinet government system to be built into the new Constitution, while the opposition calls for direct presidential elections.

The ruling party stance came after President Chon said last June that "the sooner the Constitution is revised, the better."

But recently some DJP lawmakers suggest the "keep-the-Constitution-intact" formula, maintaining that constitutional reform by interparty agreement seems at the moment very difficult, as the opposition is not likely to budge an inch from their call for direct presidential elections.

Moreover, the opposition New Korea Democratic Party is engrossed in taking advantage of the human rights issues, refusing even to have interparty dialogue on constitutional change, the lawmakers say.

And even if the DJP pushes for railroading its own draft Constitution through the National Assembly by winning over at least 34 opposition legislators, it would have an adverse impact on the following general elections for the party, the DJP lawmakers predict.

At present, the DJP has 147 of the total 274 Assembly seats. A constitutional revision requires two-thirds of votes of the total Assemblymen for parliamentary passage, and a majority of votes in a national referendum for approval.

Therefore, they reason, the prospects for constitutional amendment within the year are dim, and that it would be better to realize a peaceful power transfer with the existing Constitution stipulating a presidential electoral college.

The issue of revising the basic law could be discussed after the nation hosts the Seoul Olympic Games next year, they suggest.

Although the DJP repeatedly declares that its official line is to realize a cabinet system as soon as possible, the contradicting suggestion persists, partly because the majority party has not yet established a firm strategy or political schedule for constitutional reform.

Ranking party officials, however, rebuff such a suggestion as irresponsible.

They emphasize that the government party has no intention of sticking to the current Constitution.

But nobody in the ruling camp rules out the possibility of leaving the basic law intact till the scheduled power transfer, if it turns out impossible to change the charter through partisan consensus before a deadline.

In this connection, a DJP source said yesterday that the issue of constitutional change will have to be settled "in any form" by the end of May, considering the tight political schedule before the peaceful power transition next February.

But as the opposition New Korea Democratic Party tries to politically use the torture death of a college student, it seems very difficult for the rival political parties to return to the politics of constitutional reform in the immediate future, the source said.

The source expressed a pessimistic view on the possibility of smoothly introducing a parliamentary system by easy interparty agreement and compromise.

The pessimistic view does not yet represent the DJP's official one, but demonstrates the party feels pressed for time for constitutional change.

The DJP is aware that the rival parties have no time to waste if they are to change the Constitution this year.

In this sense, a special National Assembly session expected to be held late this month will provide an important forum for constitutional revision.

But as the opposition plans to focus on human rights issues during the session, intense talks on constitutional reform are likely to be delayed.

The DJP, however, is determined to persuade the opposition as much as possible to return to the compromise table for constitutional amendment.

PARTIES SPLIT OVER EXTRA ASSEMBLY SESSION AGENDA

SK120117 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] Ruling and opposition parties presented different conditions yesterday for the proposed convening of a special National Assembly session this month.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party requested "unconditional" resumption of the operation of the Special Constitution Revision Committee as a precondition for opening the Assembly session.

It also manifested its plan to refocus political attention on constitutional reform.

The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party on the contrary, insisted that priority in Assembly discussions be given to human rights issues, including the torture death incident involving a university student.

It also made it clear that it will continue to call for the establishment of a special human rights protection committee in parliament.

Because of the differences, rival political parties are expected to experience difficulty in conducting negotiations over agenda items to be handled in the Assembly Session.

The issue is likely to be taken up in a meeting of rival-party leaders slated for some time next week after the return home of Speaker Yi Chae-hyong from an overseas tour.

After the meeting, floor leaders of the major political parties are expected to launch negotiations over operation guidelines for the Assembly session.

The ruling DJP held a consultation meeting with the government yesterday to discuss ways of shifting political emphasis back to the constitutional issue.

A party official said they shared the view that they can no longer afford to allow discussions on constitutional reform to be delayed.

Under this guideline, they agreed to hold an Assembly session soon in order to discuss various pending issues and overall administrative affairs.

As a precondition, however, they decided to seek a resumption of the Special Constitution Revision Committee, which has been stalled since late September.

DJP chairman No Tae-u, secretary general Yi Chun-ku and floor leader Yi Han-tong were present at the meeting.

Secretary General Yi told reporters that the DJP will try to foster an atmosphere conducive to starting in-depth discussions on the constitutional issue.

He said he will urge the opposition to refrain from repeating its "past practice of only aiming at political offensives."

In an effort to make a change of the current political atmosphere, the ruling party will try to handle every pending issue, such as the proposed establishment of a human rights protection panel, Yi said.

He suggested that his party is ready to discuss with the opposition such matters as the release of "political prisoners" and the revision of the Basic Press Code.

Strategies for handling such matters have also been discussed in the DJP-government consultation meeting, according to a party official.

Meantime, the opposition NKDP reconfirmed its decision to continue to seek parliamentary probes into the torture death incident and other human rights violations.

In a meeting of key party officeholders, the main opposition party also decided to take issue with the attack on opposition lawmakers by residents of a welfare center in Taejon.

It decided to demand the resignation of relevant government officials with regard to the incident.

According to party sources, the NKDP is expected to continue political offensives over human rights issues at least until early next month.

The party will then shift emphasis to the constitutional issue while conducting reorganization rallies of its district chapters starting next month.

DEJID LEAVES FOR MOSCOW MEETING ON AGRICULTURE

OW102321 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1717 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 10 February (MONTSAME) -- The delegation headed by B. Dejid, Politbureau member and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, left for Moscow to take part in the meeting of communist and worker's parties of the CEMA member-countries on problems of agriculture.

PARTY RESOLUTION ON RAISING 'COMBATIVE SPIRIT'

OW120019 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1710 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 February (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee has adopted a resolution urging to increase the combative spirit of primary party organisations.

It says that the 19th MPRP Congress defined the problems of perfecting the style and methods of party work, increasing primary party organisations' combative spirit as being the party's overall tasks. While organising the realisation of these two interrelated tasks covering core issues of party life, the Central Committee proceeds from the inevitable necessity to sharply raise leading and guiding role of the MPRP in all spheres of socialist construction, at all levels of management.

The organisational work towards increasing the combative spirit of primary party organisations should be aimed at eliminating formalism, banality, high-handed action and strengthening the atmosphere of creativity, openness, at enriching the party's ideological and organisational work with new experience and way of thinking, at strict observance of placing exacting demands upon the qualitative composition of party organisations, principles, democracy within the party and collegial leadership, the document notes.

The MPRP Central Committee underlines that the main criterion of such a work is the strict and reasoned fulfillment of the norms of party life by every party organisation and Communist as envisaged by the MPRP Charter.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY MEETING SET FOR 9 MARCH

BK090757 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] It was announced today that the State Council, after consultations with the Panel of Chairmen of the People's Council, has called for the Fourth Meeting of the Fourth People's Assembly to convene in Rangoon at 1000 on Monday, 9 March 1987 -- the 10th day of the waxing moon of Tabaung, 1348.

BCP POLITICAL REPORT ON PEASANT STRUGGLES

BK011020 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 31 Jan 87

["Continuation of the Political Report of the Burma Communist Party Central Committee presented at the Third National BCP Congress"]

[Text] Peasant struggles led by the party emerged at an accelerated speed after World War II. The struggles for the right to avoid paying farm tenancy and land tax, and to continue working on farmland already being worked on, to avoid repayment of old agricultural loans, to quash old debts, to get new agricultural loans, to fish and hunt, to fell bamboo and timber without payment, and to get supplies dealt a severe blow to landlordism and enhanced the influence of peasants unions.

The peasants unions which were spearheading struggles also became organizations capable of exercising rural authority to a certain degree in areas where they were strong. Following the emergence of the armed struggle in 1948, the party played a leading role in waging the agrarian revolution and initiating land distribution. In areas where implementation was possible, this resulted in the abrogation of land holdings by landlords and gave land to hired farmhands, poor peasants, and the landless.

Under these circumstances, in order to oppose our party's agrarian line and to protect feudal-landlordism, the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League Government passed the land nationalization and other agrarian laws and introduced sham land distribution methods. It deceived the peasants by acting as if it was abolishing feudal-landlordism and serving the interests of the peasantry.

When the military government came to power in 1962, it promulgated a reactionary agrarian policy which granted the right to farm to all persons who can farm. It was to oppose our party's revolutionary agrarian policy of abolishing feudal-landlordism outright and granting ownership of land to the tillers. The military government passed a law abolishing tenancy farming but did not abolish the right of landlords to own land, thus maintaining their status quo.

The military government issued decrees and notifications laying down regulations which specify that cultivation of land can only be done with the state's permission, that crops projected must be cultivated in accordance with the prescribed rules, and that crops designated by the government must be sold at the prices prescribed, within the allotted time, and in full amount as required. It also threatened to withdraw the right to cultivate land if any of the regulations are breached.

THAILAND URGED TO RECONSIDER REFUGEE TRANSFER

BK120615 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Station commentary: "The Thai Authorities Must Respond Positively to the PRK's Goodwill"]

[Text] During recent months, the PRK Government once again displayed its humanitarian stand regarding the Cambodian refugees. Through various statements issued recently, the PRK Government has paid great attention to the fate of the Cambodian refugees at Khao-I-Dang camp which the Thai authorities have decided to close down and to evacuate refugees from this camp to live in encampments near the areas of conflict along the Thai-Cambodian border.

The PRK as well as the international public have called upon the Thai authorities to immediately stop this insane act regarding the Cambodian refugees. But until now, the Thai authorities have not only turned a deaf ear to this call but have persistently carried out such an inhuman act which violates international law.

It is well remembered that during a press conference held on 29 September 1986 on the closing of Khao-I-Dang refugee camp, Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon said that the closing of this camp was not a threat. Does this statement conform with the deeds of the Thai authorities? Irrefutably, this is just a (?trick) that the Thai authorities like to play. It is known to all that the encampments to which the Thai authorities are sending the Cambodian refugees are under the control of the Pol Pot-Son Sann-Sihanouk bandit groups. Therefore, it is certain that after arriving at these encampments, these refugees will again become a shield to protect the criminals from bullets and their fate will be worse than ever before.

It is known to all that the Thai authorities, in collusion with China and the U.S. imperialists, have openly opposed the PRK. They have fostered, supported, and used the Pol Pot-Son Sann-Sihanouk soldiers and bandits to sabotage our Cambodian people's rebirth. They have continuously violated the PRK's sovereignty and territorial integrity. They have time and again raised a hue and cry about the so-called refugee problem to serve their own political, economic, and financial interests. They have attempted to use the refugees as a source of manpower to reinforce the criminal Pol Pot group and other reactionary Cambodian groups. But their perfidious schemes have [passage indistinct] successive defeats. In the face of this situation, the Thai authorities claimed that it is useless for the refugees to stay in the camp. This clearly attests to the inhuman and hypocritical policy of the Thai authorities who always do anything to further their dark design.

It is worth recalling that the problem of Cambodian refugees in Thailand was caused by the war of the U.S. imperialists, the genocidal Democratic Kampuchean regime, the evacuation of the Cambodians by the genocidal clique when it was defeated and fled the country, Thailand's reception of the refugees, and Thailand's relentlessly hostile policy against the PRK. Therefore, Thailand is sending the Cambodian refugees to live in the area of conflict only in order to let them die in the place of the Pol Pot criminals and other Cambodian reactionaries. Moreover, this insane activity by Thailand will only worsen tension along the border between the two countries, Cambodia and Thailand.

The PRK has time and again declared its readiness to directly or indirectly negotiate with the Thai side on the voluntary repatriation of the Cambodian refugees as well as on solving other problems of common interest, without demanding preliminary reciprocal recognition.

This is clearly defined in the recent statement of the PRK Foreign Ministry. Once again, the PRK Government declares its readiness to receive the Camodian refugees who wish to return home in good order through the auspices of the international organizations in charge of this duty and in accordance with an advanced accord of the concerned parties. In this way, the PRK Government hopes to relieve the innocent refugees of suffering as well as to reduce the tension between neighboring countries and to eventually bring about peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The Thai authorities must reconsider their erroneous policy and positively respond to this good-will proposal.

CHEA SOTH ADDRESSES COOPERATION MINISTRY MEETING

BK111339 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Feb (SPK) -- The Ministry of Economic and Cultural Cooperation with Foreign Countries held a review meeting in Phnom Penh yesterday in the presence of Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Minister Tang Seroem presented a report to the meeting. He said the economic and cultural cooperation with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries in 1986 -- the 1st year of the First 5-Year Plan set up by the Fifth KPRP Congress made satisfactory results.

In fact in 1986, according to the report, with the cooperation and aid from friendly countries, timber and rubber production, fishing, and food production exceeded that of 1986. In the transportation field, the traffic on the Mekong River toward Laos was activated, and many national routes, bridges, and warehouses were restored. In construction, several establishments such as the Agricultural Institute, the Phnom Penh Vocational School, power plants in Battambang and Siem Reap, and the "Karl Marx" power plant at Chak Angre [a Phnom Penh suburb] have been returned to service.

The meeting also set the objective for tasks to be carried out in 1987 so that cooperation with fraternal countries can more effectively help to promote the four economic spearheads of Cambodia.

Speaking on this occasion, Chea Soth attributed these successes to the efforts of all sides concerned in the implementation of their agreements. He urged the meeting's participants to bring success to cooperation with fraternal countries, which is the important factor for the development of the national economy.

The meeting ended after certificates of praises had been handed over to the Ministries of Education, Trade, and Communications, Transports, and Posts and to the General Department for Rubber Plantations and the Battambang, Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Speu, and Preah Vihear Provinces for their successes in those fields.

RESISTANCE FORCES JOINT ATTACKS, PLANS NOTED

BK120033 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Feb 87 p 2

[Excerpt] Guerrillas of the Kampuchean resistance coalition are trying to cut off the Vietnamese logistics routes along four strategic highways in Kampuchea as Hanoi troops' mopping-up operations have died down during the current dry season, a resistance spokesman said yesterday.

He said the Khmer Rouge and the Sihanoukist guerrillas last month mounted several ambushes and attacks on Vietnamese convoys along Highways No. 4, No. 5 and No. 6 which serve as logistics and supply transportation routes for Hanoi's soldiers from the Kampuchean capital of Phnom Penh to Kompong Som Port, Battambang and Siem Reap respectively.

The spokesman said the Khmer Rouge and Sihanoukist fighters launched several joint operations against the Vietnamese troops along the Highways No. 5 and No. 6 while only the Khmer Rouge were active in guerrilla activities along Highway No. 4.

He said the Vietnamese military operations against the Khmer resistance guerrillas in the Kampuchean interior have significantly died down during the current dry season since no large-scale offensive has been launched.

He said the Sihanoukist army wants its guerrillas to penetrate into Phnom Penh suburbs by the middle of this year. He added that the Khmer Rouge have agreed to cooperate with the noncommunist forces in harrasing Phnom Penh. [passage omitted]

VONADK: 150 GOVERNMENT SOLDIERS MUTINY, FLEE

BK120420 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] On 1 February, fed up with the Vietnamese enemy, 150 patriotic Cambodian soldiers in Stoeng Trang District of Kompong Cham Province mutinied against the Vietnamese and fled to join our National Army to fight against the Vietnamese enemy. They told us that they had tried long ago to desert the Vietnamese enemy, but failed due to tight control by the Vietnamese. Only on 1 February could they find a chance to mutiny and flee.

Our National Army has warmly welcomed these Cambodian soldiers as blood brothers and compatriots and provided them with daily necessities, such as clothing, utensils, rice, and medicine. They are staying with our National Army to fight against the Vietnamese enemy.

We call on other Cambodian soldiers throughout the country to follow the example of these 150 Cambodian soldiers. The Vietnamese are now bullying the fraternal Cambodian soldiers throughout the country. Therefore, you should mutiny against them and quickly flee to join the National Army. If you stay longer, the Vietnamese enemy will certainly arrest and jail you or send you to fight and die of malaria on the western battlefield. So you should quickly run away from the Vietnamese enemy. Our National Army everywhere is awaiting at every minute to welcome you warmly as blood brothers and compatriots.

BRIEFS

KPRAF SUCCESS IN BATTAMBANG -- The armed forces of Battambang Province in cooperation with militiamen and the local population and especially the Vietnamese Volunteer Army were successful in their search-and-destroy operations against the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan enemy and other reactionary Khmer groups in January, killing on the spot 30 enemy soldiers, wounding 50 others, including a Pol Pot company commander, and capturing 4. They seized 11 guns, including 8 AK's, 1 RPD, and 3 B-40.5s, and a large quantity of war materiel. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 10 Feb 87 BK]

SECTION OF USSR-AIDED ROAD TO VIETNAM OPENED

BK111319 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Vientiane, February 11 (KPL) -- The portion of road No. 9 stretching from km-124 has been officially opened for public use.

The asphaltting of this 18 km long portion, linking Sekhoumman and Sethamouak areas in the eastern part of Savannakhet Province costed 378.5 million kip, i.e. about 11 million kip per kilometre. [figures as received]

Three steel-bridges with a total length of 117 metres and 400 metre long running water tunnels are found along this stretch of road.

The upgrading of this road portion's surface with laterite started in 1981, and the tarring work was completed in late 1986 with the Soviet assistance.

The construction of this 241 km strategic Route No. 9 linking the central Lao Savannakhet Province and the Vietnamese Danang sea-port has scored remarkable progress. The upgrading of the total length of this rough with laterite has now achieved 95 percent, while the entire asphaltting project reached 49.79 percent. So far, 92 percent of the work involving the laying of 217 water tunnels across the Route No. 9 is already achieved, while the construction of 5 big bridges and 65 medium and small size-bridges is respectively 99 percent and 70 percent complete.

BRIEFS

VIENTIANE-HANOI TEXTILE COOPERATION -- Vientiane, January 31 (KPL) -- The Hanoi capital's Federation of Handicraft Cooperatives of the SRV will help modernize textile production at Vientiane handicraft workshop. According to the minutes of the talks signed here on Jan. 26, the Vietnamese side will provide and help install new automatic weaving machines at the Vientiane handicraft workshop. The machines to be installed among others, include automatic looms, cotton-spinning machines. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 31 Jan 87 BK]

AUSTRALIAN AID -- On the morning of 6 February, Professor Vannalet Latsapho, deputy minister of public health, acting on behalf of the LPDR Government, accepted two diesel-powered electricity generators from the Australian ambassador to Laos. These generators, which are part of the aid from the Australian Government to the Lao Government, will be sent to some hospitals. [Summary] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 10 Feb 87 BK]

RANGERS REPULSE SRV INTRUDERS NEAR BORDER

BK120045 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Rangers Tuesday drove back a small intruding unit of Vietnamese soldiers on the Thai-Kampuchean border, killing two intruders, military sources said yesterday.

The sources said about seven to eight Vietnamese troops intruded into the Thai territory at Tap Siem Village, about 30 kilometres north of this border town, and clashed with the rangers guarding the frontier early in the morning.

The rangers exchanged fire with the intruding force until the Vietnamese withdrew into Kampuchea, leaving the bodies of two men behind, they said.

The clash followed a skirmish between the Thai troops and Vietnamese soldiers in the same area Monday night.

SITTHI DISCUSSES TRADE WITH PRC'S RONG YIREN

BK120810 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Rong Yiren, vice chairman of the Chinese NPC and president of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation, met with Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila at the Foreign Ministry today to discuss expansion of trade and investment between Thailand and China. Samphan Kokilanon, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry Information Department, reported after the meeting that Air Chief Marshal Sitthi persuaded the Chinese side to invest in the deep seaport project at Laem Chabang. Samphan said:

[Begin recording] At today's meeting, Rong Yiren assured that the implementation of the policy agreed to by Deputy Prime Minister Tian Jiyun and Minister Sitthi on expansion of trade and investment will continue. Rong said his meetings with the prime minister, deputy prime minister, and officials of the Board of Investment provided him with considerable information about the Thai economy and investment. Sitthi invited the Chinese side to invest in Thailand, particularly in the agriculture processing industry at the projected Laem Chabang deep seaport. Sitthi also noted Thailand's desire to use Chinese coal in its development efforts. Rong Yiren promised to study the data he had gathered and said he is very interested in making investments in Thailand. [end recording]

PREM PLANS VISIT TO EGYPT, EUROPE IN MARCH

BK120105 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] Minister Prem Tinsulanon will visit Egypt, the Netherlands, Great Britain and Spain next month for two weeks to strengthen bilateral trade, and promote investment and tourism in Thailand, the Foreign Ministry said yesterday.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Sarot Chawanawirat said Prem will make an official visit to Egypt during March 7-10. He is scheduled to hold talks with the Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak on bilateral issues and international conflicts including the Middle-East situation and the Kampuchean conflict, according to Sarot.

Prem will be the first Thai premier to visit this North African country since Bangkok and Cairo established diplomatic relations in 1954.

The spokesman said Prem's visit to the Netherlands on March 10-12 will focus on trade relations. Sarot said that the Netherlands has been very generous to all developing countries in providing development aid.

Trade ties between ASEAN and the European Community will also be discussed in a meeting between Prem and Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers.

On an unofficial visit to Great Britain during March 12-16, Prem will meet Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher for talks on trade and technical cooperation, he said.

The last stop of Prem's two-week tour will be Spain, on March 16-19, where Prem will have an audience with King Juan Carlos and meeting with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez. Sarot said that the meeting will focus on trade, investment and tourism.

During Prem's stopover in London, he will also serve as chairman of a meeting of Thai ambassadors stationed in Europe and Africa, Sarot added.

About 70 officials, members of the mass media and businessmen will accompany the premier on this trip.

PAPER VIEWS FACTIONALISM IN DEMOCRAT PARTY

BK111330 Bangkok MATICHON SUT SAPDA in Thai 1 Feb 87 pp 7, 8

[News Analysis: "Factionalism in the Democrat Party and Government's Stability"]

[Excerpts] The emergence of "Group 42" is a clear sign of the formation of the "opposition" in the Democrat Party. The group has learned a good lesson from the party's 10 January meeting that it can never beat its opponent in the party unless it is well organized.

The result of the election of the party's executive committee on 10 January should not be viewed as a landslide victory scored by the Phichai-Banyat faction over that of Chaloephan and Wira. It should also be noted that another consequence of the fierce rivalry between "Group 42" of Chaloephan and Wira and the group that is holding the power in the part of Phichai and Baynat is the destruction of the alliance of the Democrat MP's from the southern provinces. Meanwhile, Chuan Likphai has not totally lost his image as the "neutral man."

In fact, Chuan Likphai has been supporting Phichai Rattakun and is ready to defend the latter in the suspicion over the way he handles the party's expenditures.

Besides the ongoing confrontation between Group 42 and Group 58, power is being passed from hand to hand within the Democrat Party. Khunthong Phuphiuduan has lost his power to control MPs from the northeastern region to Prachuap Chaiyasan, a former member of Chat Thai Party who has just joined the Democrat Party while Kraison Tantiphon's leadership over northern MP's is now in the hands of Lieutenant Colonel Sanan Khachonprasat and Thaoetphong Chaiyanan.

It was not a surprise at all for Chuan Likphai to receive as many as 133 votes and beat out Surachai Sirinuphong in the 10 January election because the latter is only a new-face politician.

Southern politicians in the Democrat Party have to admit that their "southern alliance" has already come to its end. Some members of the party's executive committee believe that the problem started when someone was trying to push Suthep Thuaksuban up to assume a ministerial post. The situation was made more acute by the rivalry between Sawai Phatthano and Thawin Phraison for the post of deputy interior minister.

Wira Musikaphong obviously cannot be the leader of the southern camp. Even Phrom Bunyarit refuses to obey him.

Although Chuan Likphai is still able to retain his prominent image, the influence of Banyat Banthathan in the party cannot be overlooked. With four MP's from Surat Thani Province under his command, Banyat has managed to join hands with Phichai Rattakun and his son Phichit. Both Banyat and his colleague Suthep are included in the cabinet, while only one out of nine MP's from Nakhon Si Thammarat Province was given a post of deputy minister.

A source in the Democrat Party believes that Banyat Banthathan, who has been keeping a low profile, is the "brain" for Phichai's side in fighting the war in the Democrat Party.

It was Banyat's prudent advice to enroll Chuan Likphai and Marut Bunnak in Phichai's group.

Despite the sweet words used in communications between the two groups and their call for unity within their party, it is undeniable that the rift within the Democrat Party already exists and will not be resolved soon. [passage omitted]

The internal rift in the Democrat Party is quite unstable and may have repercussions detrimental to the government's stability.

A vague call for unity within the party is not enough and action must be taken in conformity with such a call. As for Phichai, his priority task is to analyze correctly the problems in his party and with the other partners in the coalition. He must show his sense of responsibility by creating unity within the Democrat Party.

Otherwise, he must be held responsible for the political mishap that may take place in April [when the parliament reconvenes].

U.S. REJECTION OF TREATY TERMED 'WAR-MONGERING'

OW110751 Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 11 -- The Reagan administration's refusal to sign the Rarotonga treaty is added evidence of Washington's war-mongering policy and its intent to step up the nuclear arms race, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper recalls that in August 1985, eleven nations and two autonomous regions in the South Pacific met and declared that the South Pacific is a nuclear-free zone and signed a treaty to this effect.

"The countries party to the treaty," the paper says, "pledged not to manufacture, test, stockpile or use nuclear weapons in the South Pacific, and called on the five nuclear powers to observe the treaty, to pledge not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against the treaty member countries, not to carry out nuclear tests, dump radio-active waste or produce nuclear weapons in the region".

The Soviet Union, the paper notes, has so far been the first and sole nuclear power to sign this treaty...Meanwhile, the U.S. State Department tried to justify the U.S. refusal to sign the Rarotonga treaty by alleging that this was because of its interests and its responsibilities toward global security.. Moreover, a U.S. State Department spokesman has said that the treaty would create a precedent for the establishment of other nuclear-free zones. This proves Washington's grave concern about the vigorous struggle of the people in Northeast Asia, Southeast Asia, South Asia, central Europe, the Balkans, the Adriatic and Mediterranean, Africa and other parts of the world to get nuclear weapons out of their regions, NHAN DAN notes.

"Washington's attitude can only intensify the South Pacific peoples' struggle for peace, national independence and sovereignty", the paper stresses in conclusion.

NHAN DAN VIEWS RESULT OF PHILIPPINE PLEBISCITE

OW110801 Hanoi VNA in English 0728 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 11 -- The result of the plebiscite in the Philippines reflects its people's deep attachment to stability and development, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today on the situation in the Philippines.

The paper goes on: "The result of the plebiscite is a great victory of the Philippine Administration headed by President Corason Aquino.

"The presence of U.S. military bases is considered by Filipinos a festering ulcer on the body of their homeland.

"Parallel with their demand for the right to live and democracy, they have persistently struggled for the removal of U.S. military bases, and for an end to Washington's manoeuvres aimed at involving the Philippines in any acts of war against countries in the region.

"Broad public opinion has rightly remarked that on the road to their sacred objectives of peace, national independence, stability and development, the Filipino people will have to overcome many more difficulties and complications", NHAN DAN says in conclusion.

CPV DELEGATION VISITS SYRIA; HOLDS TALKS 8 FEB

OW101545 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 10 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Tran Kien, secretary of the CPV Central Committee and head of its Control Department, has paid a visit to Syria at the invitation of the Syrian Arab Ba'th Socialist Party.

On Feb. 8, the guest delegation held talks with a delegation of the Ba'th Party led by Muhammad Jabir Bajbuj, member of the party's national leadership.

Tran Kien spoke about the achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people in national construction and defence. He underlined Vietnam's full support for President Hafiz al-Asad's initiative on convening an international conference to clearly differentiate 'international terrorism' from revolutionary acts.

For his part, M.J. Bajbuj said that the Vietnamese people, who were in the vanguard of the common struggle against hegemony and invasion, and who defeated the aggressors from China, Japan, France and the United States, would overcome all difficulties and successfully build socialism.

M.J. Bajbuj condemned the United States and Israel for continuing implementing the policy against the revolutionary and progressive Arab countries in the Middle East, regularly threatening to invade Syria.

In an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the two delegations compared notes on the relations between the two parties and on international and regional issues of mutual concern.

The same day, the delegation was warmly received by 'Ala'-al-Din 'Abdin, member of the Ba'th Party Central Committee and secretary of the party committee of Damascus.

COUNCIL OF STATE AWARDS ORDER TO MILITARY UNITS

BK120900 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] On 10 February the SRV Council of State issued a decision to award the Meritorious Military Service Order to 506 units of the People's Armed forces of districts, towns, and cities of various provinces which scored many outstanding achievements in building the armed forces and implementing assigned tasks during the past 40 years -- December 1947-December 1987. The award includes 200 Meritorious Military Service Orders, First Class; 181, Second Class; and 125, Third Class.

VPA GENERAL ON MILITIA AND SELF-DEFENSE FORCES

BK120916 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Dear friends, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the national unification of the Militia and Self-Defense Force -- 12 February 1947-12 February 1987 -- Comrade Lieutenant General Dang Kinh, deputy chief of the VPA General Staff, has written an article entitled "Step Up the Building of the Militia and Self-Defense Force in the New Stage."

Beginning his article, Comrade Dang Kinh deals with the birth of the Militia and Self-Defense Force -- an armed force of the masses and an integral part of our People's Armed Forces. Coming into being during the early days of our party and especially during the Soviet Nghe Tinh Movement in 1930-31, the workers' and peasants' self-defense units which were the first seed of our People's Armed Forces valiantly fulfilling their tasks of defending the party, protecting bases of the revolution, countering terrorism by the enemy, and effectively supporting the struggle of the masses.

In late 1939 and in 1940-45, the self-defense and guerrilla forces were organized in a number of localities, and they supported the masses in launching partial uprisings and starting a limited guerrilla war to fight the French and drive away the Japanese in Bac Son, Dinh Ca, Ba To, Nam Ky, and so forth.

During the August Revolution, the Militia and the Self-Defense Force were strongly developed, and they joined guerrilla teams, units of the National Salvation and Liberation Armed Forces, and the massive political forces in conducting a general uprising and winning glorious victory.

Following the birth of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, together with the People's Army, the Militia and the Self-Defense Force were given the status of armed forces of the state. On 12 February 1947, President Ho Chi Minh signed a decree nominating the head of the Militia Office, thus giving birth to a national militia organ with an organizational network reaching from the central to regional, provincial, district, village, and hamlet levels and unifying the Militia and the Self-Defense Force on a nationwide basis. This event was of traditional significance as it merged the militia and self-defense organ into the system of military organization and identified the Militia and Self-Defense Force as one of the three categories of troops of the People's Armed Forces, thereby marking an extraordinary step toward maturity and a new quality of the Vietnamese Militia and Self-Defense Force.

Next, the article points to the process of maturity as well as the glorious achievements of the Militia and Self-Defense Force: Through 40 years of construction and combat in the two wars of liberation against France and the United States and in the war of national defense against Beijing's hegemonistic expansionism, the Militia and Self-Defense Force has grown increasingly bigger and stronger. From tens of thousands, its strength has grown to millions. From fighting with rudimentary, self-made arms, it has advanced toward using both rudimentary and modern weapons and is now composed of detachments belonging to different armed branches such as antiaircraft, artillery, engineer, sapper, and other units.

The force served as the nucleus of the people's war at the grass-roots level and joined the local and regular forces in scoring numerous resounding armed exploits, thereby greatly contributing to realizing the cause of national liberation and reunification, advancing the entire country toward socialism, and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

The great achievements recorded by the Militia and Self-Defense Force over the past 40 years have been linked to the all-people movement to fight the enemy and the all-people movement to ensure national defense and security at the grass-roots level.

The Militia and Self-Defense Force was also served as the core and assault element in carrying out production work, protecting production, and combining economy with national defense. Numerous villages and cadres and members of the Militia and Self-Defense Force have been cited as heroic units and heroes of the People's Armed Forces.

Following national reunification, the Militia and Self-Defense Force has actively participated in building the border defense line and joined the local and regular forces to score victories in countering the war of aggression and the border-nibbling war while participating in efforts to counter the multifaceted war of sabotage, tracking down remnants of the reactionary army, and joining the public security forces in maintaining political security and social order and safety.

To affirm the strategic role played by the Militia and Self-Defense Force over the past 40 years, it is necessary to proceed from the reality of the revolutionary struggle and the protracted armed struggle of our nation wherein we have often had to fight against enemy aggressors who are many times bigger and stronger in terms of troop strength, equipment, weapons, and national defense potential. We have put into practice the concepts of arming the entire people to fight the enemy and ensure national defense, and considered the People's Armed Forces as the nucleus with the main-force troops serving as the backbone of the entire country's armed forces, the local forces as the backbone of each locality, and the Militia and Self-Defense Force as the backbone of each establishment throughout the country.

To assess the role of the Militia and Self-Defense Force we must also proceed from the party's military line. As respected and beloved Uncle Ho said, the Militia and Self-Defense Force and the guerrilla forces are the invincible forces of the entire nation; and they are the iron wall of the fatherland. If the enemy touches these forces and wall, it, no matter how ferocious, will disintegrate.

Today, our fatherland has become independent and unified and is advancing toward socialism. Nevertheless, the hegemonist and imperialist forces have yet to give up their long-term scheme of weakening and then subjugating our people. Faced with this situation, the Sixth CPV Congress affirmed the resolve to carry out satisfactorily the two strategic tasks of building socialism successfully and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland firmly.

With the concept of relying on the people as roots, our party has adopted the policy of continuing to develop the Militia and Self-Defense Force with a quantitative strength and quality sufficient to meet the requirements of the new tasks. During the war for liberation, and in realizing the two strategic tasks today, the great strategic role of the Militia and Self-Defense Force has been confirmed. However, not all echelons and sectors have understood this correctly, especially at a time when our country is enjoying peace while having to cope with a multifaceted war of sabotage and a border-nibbling war and to give priority to the pressing task of economic development.

About the tasks of the Militia and Self-Defense Force in the new state, Comrade Lieutenant General Dang Kinh continues: Fully imbued with the viewpoints and military line of the party and thoroughly understanding Uncle Ho's teaching that building the Militia and Self-Defense Force is at the same time a task of traditional significance, a law, and an issue of science and military arts of our party in the work to develop the Armed Forces, consolidate national defense, and defend the fatherland, we must realize that at present as well as in the future, the Militia and Self-Defense Force will always be a strategic force and a great force of the revolution. As a military force closely linked to production whose members are at the same time people and soldiers, the Militia and Self-Defense Force provides the most suitable organizational form to closely combine economy with national defense and vice versa and to combine production with combat at the grass-roots level.

Under all circumstances, the Militia and Self-Defense Force and the reserve forces must be developed in an appropriate manner. This is one of the most important measures for increasing the capability of the localities to defend themselves under all eventualities and for strengthening the entire country's defense capability.

It is necessary to firmly and strongly develop the Militia and Self-Defense Force at all grass-roots units, areas, and regions throughout the country -- in the countryside as well as in municipalities and cities and at collectivized production establishments, as well as at state organs and enterprises -- with attention given to key locations along the border, in coastal areas, on off-shore islands, and in strategic inland areas. The Militia and Self-Defense Force must be developed along with transforming and perfecting socialist production relations, setting up combat villages and city blocks, and building districts and strengthening the district level.

As an armed force of the revolution with a mass character, the Militia and Self-Defense Force must possess massive numerical strength suited to each locality while the utmost attention must be given to its quality so as to ensure that it is truly reliable politically and remains absolutely loyal to the revolutionary cause and worthy of being an effective tool of proletarian dictatorship at the grass-roots level. Therefore, it is necessary to rely on the political forces, develop stringent selection criteria, and build a contingent of commanding cadres capable of enlisting the service of party members, youth union members, discharged militarymen, and loyal members of the masses. A regular operational system must be maintained with special attention given to core elements such as combat-alert militia and self-defense units, mobile militia and self-defense units, and the various detachments patterned after the armed branches.

As a military organization, the Militia and Self-Defense Force must be provided with military training covering suitable subjects that conform to the requirements of its duty to counter the war of sabotage; meet the requirement to carry out on-the-spot combat activities in support of the combat plans of villages, enterprises, state farms, and the mutually supporting combat clusters of the military fortress; and at the same time respond to the requirements of providing all the people with education in national defense as the first step of preparation for replenishing the army.

The relationship between the Militia and Self-Defense Force and the reserve force should be correctly settled under the requirements of organizing defense and preparing for the local people's warfare in order to meet the demands for mobilizing and replenishing the Army. These are the military forces linked to production and all activities at the grass-roots level. However, the Militia and Self-Defense Force and the reserve force have different requirements and duties. As a result, there are differences in their organization, management, development, and training. Moreover, these two military forces at the grass-roots level maintain a close relationship with each other and help each other develop. Locally, they are the tool of violence at the grass-roots level and therefore cannot be separated from each other mechanically.

Finally, the article says: Intensifying party leadership and the administration's guidance for implementation, and developing the strength of the whole system of proletarian dictatorship from the central to grass-roots levels is a matter of decisive significance to the building and strengthening of the Militia and Self-Defense Force.

On the basis of fully realizing the strategic position of the Militia and Self-Defense Force, the party leadership at all levels, especially at the grass-roots level, is manifested by policies, plans, measures and practical action.

It is necessary to organize the party committee echelon and have party members serve as core leaders in the Militia and Self-Defense Force units while simultaneously emphasizing the training and introduction into the party those militia and self-defense cadres and combatants who have been forged and tested.

In many localities, the building of strong and firm party organizations and chapters has been linked to the building of determined-to-win militia and self-defense units. Along with educating the forces in the sense of national defense and the duty and responsibility of defending the grass-roots level installations and the country, the administration at all levels should pay attention to the building of necessary material bases, satisfactorily implement state policies and systems, consider the merit of Militia and Self-Defense Force in combat and training as its merit in production, and create conditions for the Militia and Self-Defense Force to enthusiastically fulfill its assigned military duties.

We should perfect the network of militia and self-defense agencies at all levels, satisfactorily formulate training plans, study and propose appropriate policies, implement well the various policies toward Militia and Self-Defense Force cadres in particular, and local military cadres in general, pay attention to generally reviewing past experiences, and apply these experiences in the new situation.

All these important issues are aimed at intensifying party leadership over the Militia and Self-Defense Force and practically commemorating the 40th founding anniversary of the unified agency of the National Militia and Self-Defense Force.

AUSTRALIAUSSR, SRV DIPLOMATS CITED ON CAM RANH BAY

BK111115 Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 29 Jan 87 p 3

[By Defence Editor Peter Young]

[Text] The Soviet Union has categorically denied that it has a naval base at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam, describing reports of such a base as "fantastic".

The denial was issued in a letter to THE AUSTRALIAN by Mr Valoriy Zemskov, the Minister Counsellor at the Soviet Embassy in Canberra, who said "there has never been such a base and never will it be established there".

Such a strong denial coming from such a senior source must be accepted as reflecting the official view from Moscow.

The denial was part of a rebuttal to an article published in THE AUSTRALIAN last week highlighting the growing Soviet naval presence in the region and the deployment into the Indian and Pacific oceans from its forward base at Cam Ranh Bay.

The Soviet position was supported yesterday by an official from the Vietnamese Embassy in Canberra who said there were "definitely no Soviet bases in Vietnam and no Soviet troops or aircraft stationed in the country".

These denials fly directly in the face of the accepted belief within the Western intelligence community that the Soviets maintain a permanent military presence at Cam Ranh Bay in support of visiting nuclear-armed and nuclear-powered warships.

The Soviets and Vietnamese were challenged yesterday in a statement issued by the United States Ambassador to Australia, Mr Bill Lane.

Mr Lane said there was irrefutable evidence that Cam Ranh Bay had become the largest Soviet naval forward development base outside the Soviet Union.

He said these facilities routinely serviced the 20 to 25 Soviet ships deployed in the South China Sea.

Western intelligence sources confirmed that the latest generation reconnaissance and bomber aircraft were deployed in the area.

Soviet Diplomat's Letter

BK111119 Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 29 Jan 87 p 8

[From the "Letters to the Editor" column]

[Text] It is really difficult to imagine a more mendacious and hypocritical interpretation of the Soviet policy in the Pacific region than the one which was offered by your defence editor, Mr P. Young, in his article (21/1).

It is enough to mention that Soviet representatives more than once were trying patiently to explain to him the basics of the foreign policy line pursued by the USSR towards the States of this region.

All relevant facts and evidence were presented to prove beyond any doubt that it is not the Soviet Union which creates the threat to peace and security in the area.

As far as the USSR is concerned, it has to take into account the existence of more than 300 US military bases and other installations in the Far East, many of them, according to the American sources, being intended to take part in or facilitate a nuclear strike against the Soviet Union.

One could only envy the persistence and singlemindedness with which the author of the article, quite absurdly, claims that the Soviet armed forces, which are expected, naturally enough, to guard more than 5000 km of the Soviet coastline in the Far East, allegedly "go well beyond anything needed to defend their legitimate interests."

He did not present any facts to substantiate this allegation, which is natural enough because there are not any.

Furthermore, the article totally ignores the well-established fact that the US naval forces and those of their allies deployed in the Pacific and the Indian oceans significantly exceed the Soviet Pacific Fleet both in tonnage as well as in firing power.

To crown this array of incongruous assertions the article repeats, all over again, a fantastic story about a "Soviet naval base" in Cam Ranh Bay. Though it is known to all objective observers that there has never been such a base and never will it be established there.

The most glaring example of the absence of any trait of objectivity is the fact that the author did not bother even to refer to what Mr Gorbachev reiterated both in his Vladivostok and Delhi statements, namely that the USSR is prepared to start immediate talks with the US as well as with other interested parties on the reduction of the activity of naval forces in the Pacific and in the Indian Ocean, involving, in particular, nuclear-armed ships.

If Mr Young is so concerned over the security of sea lanes, he should be the first to support our proposal to start practical discussions on confidence-building measures in the region, including those ensuring the security of sea lanes in the Pacific, and for the prevention of international terrorism.

V. Zemskov

Minister-Counsellor

USSR Embassy

Canberra

COMMUNITY SERVICES MINISTER GRIMES STEPS DOWN

BK120858 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] A change in the federal ministry has become necessary following a decision by the minister for community services, Senator Don Grimes, to step down from the ministry on Monday. Senator Grimes' decision follows talks with the prime minister, Mr Hawke, in Canberra today. Senator Grimes will remain in Parliament until midway through the year when he is expected to take up a diplomatic post in Europe.

Factional maneuvering is underway to find replacements for Senator Grimes and for the former president of the Senate, Doug McClelland, who has been appointed Australia's high commissioner to London.

NEW ZEALANDLANGE DISCUSSES LAW BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPONS

BK121026 Hong Kong AFP in English 1001 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Wellington, Feb 12 (AFP) -- New Zealand's proposed law banning nuclear weapons from its territory, port and waters was a restriction on the arms race, Prime Minister David Lange told Parliament Thursday.

The arms race "can only end when real and serious limits are placed on building, testing and deploying nuclear weapons", Mr Lange said.

The government bill was "a real measure of arms control" but still allowed the naval vessels of allies "to be welcomed to New Zealand", he said.

Washington has cut defence links with Wellington because of anti-nuclear policies and a ban on U.S. warship access to New Zealand ports.

Mr Lange said U.S. Secretary of State George Schultz made it clear that nuclear weapons "would come to New Zealand from time to time" on U.S. ships.

The Lange government has refused entry to all such vessels because of a U.S. refusal to confirm or deny the presence of nuclear weapons.

"Only when there is a willingness to replace nuclear defence with conventional defence will there be any hope of an end to the arms race," the New Zealand prime minister said.

He rejected opposition claims that he had lost the battle over nuclear policy to the left wing of his Labour Party which was seeking non-aligned status for New Zealand.

Opposition leader Jim Bolger said the nuclear-free bill was "the formal opting-out legislation from the Western alliance".

LANGE SAYS FRENCH OFFICIAL'S VISIT CALLED OFF

BK120726 Hong Kong AFP in English 0659 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Wellington, Feb 12 (AFP) -- New Zealand has called off a visit next month by French Secretary of State for the Pacific Gaston Flosse, Prime Minister David Lange said here Thursday.

Announcing the postponement of an invitation to Mr. Flosse and the four regional council presidents of New Caledonia, Mr. Lange said the resignation of Mr. Flosse as president of the territorial government in French Polynesia had "rather undercut" the reasons for the visit.

Mr. Lange said in a written statement that the invitation was "to provide the opportunity for contact and discussion with a balanced representation of elected leaders from the two largest French administrative territories in the South Pacific."

The visit would have provided a forum to discuss New Zealand support for calls by New Caledonia's native Kanaks for independence, the forthcoming referendum in New Caledonia and other issues involving New Zealand and France's South Pacific territories.

There was no immediate comment from the French Embassy in Wellington.

Mr. Lange said the question of whether the group would visit New Zealand later and whether Mr. Flosse's successor as president of the French Polynesian Government would be invited "will be a matter for consideration in due course."

AQUINO ORDERS 'FULL-SCALE OFFENSIVE' AGAINST NPA

HK120149 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] President Aquino yesterday [11 February] ordered a full-scale offensive against communist NPA rebels throughout the country. She issued the order yesterday during the oath-taking of some 500 top military officers at Camp Aguinaldo. The president said the truce is over and history will decide who is really to blame for the failure and collapse of the cease-fire and the peace talks. She said the government did its best to explore the path of negotiation to the utmost by bending backwards to end the 18-year-old insurgency. She said the military will fight for a new order marked by the highest respect for human rights. With the resumption of combat operations, the president said soldiers are expected to conduct themselves with honor and humanity against the enemy and with the utmost solicitude for the safety of the people. She said she was assured by Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos that the military can conduct a successful counterinsurgency program without violating principles.

MORE REINFORCEMENTS SENT TO NUEVE ECIJA

HK120145 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] More reinforcements were sent yesterday [11 February] to Nueva Ecija to pursue a large rebel band which attacked Lupao town and engaged government troops in a day-long gunbattle that saw 18 people killed and 3 others wounded. Among those killed were 12 civilians, including 4 children, an Army lieutenant and 5 rebels belonging to the NPA. The NPA attack was considered one of the biggest launched by the communists following the expiration on February 8 of the 60-day cease-fire. The NPA band is headed by Mauricio Acosta, Alias Kumander Ariel.

The military operation is concentrated in the mountains of Lupao and nearby San Jose city. Helicopter gunships are supporting the troops. Reports reaching Camp Olivas identified the slain officer as Second Lieutenant Edgar Dizon of the Philippine Army's 14th Infantry Battalion. He was shot in the head and died on the spot.

Meanwhile, all military units in the region were placed on alert against possible retaliation and more attacks by dissidents in other areas, according to Brigadier General Eugenio Ocampo, Constabulary Region 3 commander. Despite the lapse of the cease-fire, the military took an offensive position following earlier announcements by civilian authorities at the Ministry of National Defense giving the NPA rebels a 30-day grace period before any military operation is launched [as heard]. The Nueva Ecija death toll brought to 23 the number of people killed in three incidents, including two more attacks reported today in Mindanao and in northern Luzon involving the NPA last Tuesday, 2 days after the cease-fire had expired.

In Pangasinan the military reported that two Constabulary sergeants, Bonafacio Rivera and Pancho (Kaole), both of the 154th Constabulary Company, and a security guard identified as Neptali Molina were killed at a dawn raid by a 20-man dissident band attacking a security detachment at the Dendro thermal power plant in barangay (Tupa), Bolinao, Pangasinan.

In Zamboanga del Sur, the military reported that heavily armed men strafed two houses in (Kumalaran) town, killing a commander of a fanatic anticommunist group identified as (Aiwiskuliamar) and the 2-year-old daughter of another group leader.

RAMOS CLAIMS REBELS 'LOST' PROPAGANDA WAR

HK111431 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Feb 87 p 24

[By reporter Joel D. Lacsamana]

[Text] Camp Mateo Capinpin, Tanay, Rizal -- Gen Fidel V. Ramos, Armed Forces chief, yesterday indicated that the communists actually lost in its propaganda war against the military during the 60-day cease-fire.

Ramos's view, however, is in direct contrast to the perception of political observers who claimed that even the civilian government was beaten by the National Democratic Front (NDF) in generating public interest.

Explaining his point, Ramos said [of] the communists "many have made a big mistake in exposing themselves physically as well as their ideas and various positions to the public as [they] did during the ceasefire."

Ramos disclosed this to newsmen in his early morning visit to this camp up the Sierra Madra mountain.

"At first, the CPP/NPA/NDF (Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army/National Democratic Front) seemed to have achieved instant propaganda advantages while it was perceived, in turn, that the government was losing the so-called propaganda war," Ramos said.

The chief of staff noted, however, that later events started to prove otherwise as the CPP/NPA/NDF "bared their fangs too early, so to speak."

"Of course, the government negotiating panel rejected these ideas and positions presented by the NDF, but more importantly, the people rejected overwhelmingly these ideas during the last plebiscite for the new constitution," Ramos said.

"Consequently, it now seems that the communist movement made a big mistake with regards to exposing themselves to the people too much, a blunder similar to the mistake they committed by not participating in the February revolution last year," Ramos said.

During the same press conference, the chief of staff also announced that the 250,000-strong Armed Forces is now ready to conduct military operations against the communist insurgents, particularly "hot pursuit" operations, following the non-extension of the 60-day truce dialog between the Aquino government panel and the NDF.

Ramos said the communists "have slammed the door" on the efforts of the government to give them a continuing opportunity for dialog "towards a peaceful settlement of the insurgency problem."

"Instead of respecting the sincere intentions of the government they have shut the door," Ramos charged. "Still, we in the government will keep the windows open, so to speak, in the hope of a peaceful, honorable solution to the problem."

Ramos, however, stressed that the Armed Forces will continue to conduct "hot pursuit" operations against rebels who had violated the 60-day cease-fire even before its expiration last February 8.

"As early as three days before the termination of the cease-fire period, the CPP/NPA had been violating the terms of the agreement, particularly in Regions II, VI, VIII and XII (Cagayan Valley, Western Visayas, Eastern Visayas, and Central Mindanao) by attacking innocent civilians, fish pond owners, sugar plantation owners and even small military detachments," Ramos said.

He added that the different regional unified commanders have been conducting "hot pursuit" operations against the violators of the cease-fire agreement, pursuant to standing instructions from general headquarters that such activities are considered hostile and illegal acts.

"Meanwhile, we will continue to be ready to conduct other military operations based on firm intelligence with regards to identified groupings and assemblies and training camps of the CPP/NPA," Ramos said.

Ramos likewise noted that although the military is still, by and large, responding to policies promulgated by the civilian leadership with regards to the insurgency issue, there is increasing evidence that even the civilian government has become "less conciliatory" in its attitude inasmuch as the CPP/NPA/NDF "has not honored the offers of the government of even meeting each other halfway."

"The government has consistently bent backward during the cease-fire talks and at times, even bent the law just to accommodate the communists and permit the dialog to continue," Ramos said. "Unfortunately, the government's sincerity has not been reciprocated."

The chief of staff, however, did not totally rule out the chances of regional cease-fire arrangements, saying, "though they (the communists) have slammed the door on further negotiations, the government will keep the windows open."

Earlier in the morning, Ramos spoke during the inaugural ceremonies opening the NAFFP [New Armed Forces of the Philippines] training command here. He warned that the military "will conduct its own operations firmly and with consistency" against various extremists -- both from the left and the right -- who may persist in violating nation's laws.

He pointed out that the recent overwhelming "yes" votes to the constitution clearly signalled that the Filipino people reject wholeheartedly the stand and existence of such extremists in the country.

Ramos identified elements affiliated with the extreme left as the CPP/NPA/NDF and their other front organizations "who would like to use violent means to effect change of seize government power."

The extreme right, he said, consists of those "who would like to use their money, economic and political clout, and even their own private armies to entrench themselves in power and perpetuate their position of influence and economic advantage in our country." Ramos said as a result of the February 2 plebiscite, the Armed Forces has found itself in the center of all the sectors of society, "the stabilizing influence of our government and for our people during these critical times."

"To all these extremist elements who consistently refuse to join us in the mainstream of Philippine society, we have no recourse but to use the authority given us legally under the Constitution and existing laws to protect our community and provide safety to the public," Ramos warned.

ILETO COMMENTS ON ARMY REFORMS, REBEL POLICY

PM111006 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Feb 87 p 3

[Interview with Philippines Defense Minister Rafael Ileta by Philippe Pons in Manila on 7 February]

[Text] Manila -- Defense minister since Enrile's dismissal on 23 November 1986, retired General Rafael Ileta is regarded as a soldier attached to the principle of the Army's political neutrality and to that of the supremacy of civilian authority. Trained at West Point, he took an active part in the struggle waged by President Magsaysay in the early fifties against the Huks (the pro-communist peasant movement). As deputy chief of the general staff, he was the only general to oppose the martial law proclaimed by Ferdinand Marcos in 1972. Consequently he was sent into "exile" as ambassador to Tehran, then Bangkok. Soon after her accession to power, Mrs Aquino appointed him deputy defense minister. He answered our questions on 7 February.

Concerning unrest in the Army:

"Our present Army is the result of 20 years of recruitment following the approach imposed by Marcos. Promotion was based not on merit but on loyalty to the regime. Furthermore, because of the martial law, this Army has become accustomed to enjoying exceptional powers, dictating its policy to provincial governors or local elected representatives. The result has been a rapid decline in professional standards. Our task since February 1986 has been to reform this Army, which is no longer a single entity: It needs to be reorganized, retrained, equipped, and, above all, reeducated. Not only is this the most difficult of tasks, but it also will take some time to accomplish."

Concerning policy on communists:

"The government intends to find a peaceful solution to the problem of communist sedition. The Army is not handling it well, it is true. The only approach to the problem that our troops know is that impressed upon them during the 8 years of martial law, namely, coercion. So much so that in many cases they have broken the law. We are endeavoring to correct their outlook."

Concerning criticisms made by some officers of what they regard as an excessively "tolerant" policy on the government's part toward the communists:

"These criticisms do exist, but the majority of those who make them are not specialists in strategy. They believe it is enough to shoot people to resolve the problem. It is more complicated than that. Marcos sought a military solution to the insurgency. What was the result? Between 1981 and 1985 the communist forces grew from 7,000 to 14,000 men. Be that as it may, even if we were given a month or two to "clear the ground," we could not achieve it. Not only is our Army incapable of it, but an insurgency cannot be vanquished solely by means of military action."

Concerning policy toward the communists since the violation of the cease-fire:

"The principle of this policy remains unchanged (to seek a peaceful solution -- LE MONDE editor's note). But its implementation has altered slightly: Since the communists refuse to resume negotiations at the national level, we will conduct them at the local level. In the areas where they refuse to conduct talks, we will use force. For the time being we will not be resuming military actions on a large scale, but conducting individual operations. The use of force will be gradual, designed to exert pressure to force the adversary to negotiate."

Concerning splits within the Army:

"One must not exaggerate. True, we do have difficulties with some officers, but less so with the troops. Some of them are so politicized as to believe that they can still dictate their policy to the government. Others are simply finding it difficult to adapt.... I believe that it is within this framework that one must interpret the fact that almost half the military voted "no" in the 2 February referendum. Even my chauffeur voted against the constitution...."

Concerning the apparent disagreement between the government and the military leadership over how to restore order and discipline within the Army:

"Some members of the government have an mistaken view of the Army. Before talking in terms of sanctions (against the authors of the attempted coups of late January -- LE MONDE editor's note), it is necessary to understand why some people acted as they did and to establish responsibilities. It would have been a serious mistake for us to attack the headquarters of channel 7 television (occupied by 200 rebel troops -- LE MONDE editor's note).... That would have seriously exacerbated the disagreements within the Army. There will be sanctions, but it is also necessary to avoid increasing the unease within the Army and appearing to treat communists and military personnel differently."

Concerning the possibility of further attempted coups:

"There will doubtless be further destabilization attempts.... We are ready to deal with any eventuality."

39 LUZON SOLDIERS DISCHARGED FOR COUP ATTEMPT

HK111221 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Feb 87 p 26

[Excerpt] Camp Olivas, Pampanga -- Brig Gen Eugenio A. Ocampo Jr., Central Luzon PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] commander, yesterday ordered the dishonorable discharge of 39 PC soldiers who participated in the recent coup attempt in Metro Manila. Ocampo said the erring soldiers will be charged with rebellion before the civil court.

Ocampo also ordered their arrest, investigation, and confinement at the regional detention center in Camp Olivas. He said he was also checking reports that some policemen from Central Luzon were involved in the aborted coup.

Ocampo explained that he ordered the immediate discharge from the military service of the soldiers to deny them access to the military organization and its resources.

He said filing court martial charges against the soldiers may entail legal restraints, technicalities, and protracted court procedures that will unnecessarily tie down valuable resources of the command.

For the officers from Camp Olivas who were involved in the foiled coup, Ocampo said they would be treated in accordance with their status and with the military rules.

Meanwhile, Ocampo said the New People's Army has lost its influence in the region as shown by the results of the plebiscite.

Ocampo said Central Luzon voted overwhelming for the ratification of the new constitution despite an all-out campaign by the NPA for its rejection. According to Ocampo, the "yes" votes won overwhelmingly even in barangays classified as under the influence and control of the NPA.

NPA rebels threatened voters in some barangays in Pampanga, Bulacan and Bataan with death if they vote for the ratification of the draft charter, but the "yes" votes still won in these areas, Ocampo said.

The miserable defeat of the "no" proponents in Central Luzon was a big blow against the NPA movement in the region which was known as the hotbed of communism and insurgency since the early fifties, Ocampo said. [passage omitted]

GOVERNMENT, KMP REACH AGREEMENTS ON LAND REFORM

HK070824 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 7 Feb 87 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Government and the Kilusang Magbubukid ng Pilipinas [Peasant Movement of the Philippines] (KMP) agreed yesterday "in principle" to implement immediately "a minimum land reform program."

Leaders of the KMP, which led the farmers rally that was violently dispersed in Mendiola Jan. 22 and ministers of Government, came to terms after meeting for more than two hours. They resolved:

-- To dispose of land sequestered by Government through the Presidential Commission on Good Government (PCGG) to qualified occupants or employees "at affordable cost."

-- That Government banks and financial institutions expand the lease purchase program of foreclosed lands that has been started by the Philippine National Bank (PNB) in Negros last October. The same property will be distributed to farmer occupants also at affordable cost.

-- That the Natural Resources Ministry will accelerate comprehensive classification of public lands to determine which are alienable and disposable. Natural Resources Minister Carlos Dominguez said his office has also proposed amendments to the Homestead Cattle Act which authorizes Government to give up to 24 hectares of alienable land to every qualified citizen. Dominguez said the act will be amended "to make it conform with the spirit of land reform" consistent with Government policy of equitable distribution of wealth.

The discussion between KMP leaders and Government ministers focused on specific issues like the matter of foreclosed and sequestered land, but the KMP said it wants Government to announce its comprehensive land reform program before Congress convenes in June.

Dominguez said such a program is being worked out and may be completed end of next month. This is the deadline because in April the Government will start negotiations with bankers of agriculture projects.

The remaining "critical issue" according to both KMP leaders and Government ministers is the matter of just compensation for the sequestered foreclosed, idle, alienable and disposal land which KMP wants to subject to land reform.

Jaime Tadeo, KMP national chairman, said that land should be sold to farmers "based on his ability to pay." Joel Rodriguez, KMP deputy secretary general, said "affordable rates" may vary for farmers working on different crops and should be determined in future talks.

Agrarian Reform Minister Herherson Alvarez, reacting to a suggestion of Tadeo that Government should "confiscate" idle lands, said: "We are very careful to avoid saying we will confiscate land. Land reform should be implemented under the democratic umbrella of due process and just compensation."

Dr. Angelito Manalili, associate professor of the University of the Philippines and KMP board member, said that aside from getting affordable rates of payment, Government should also declare a moratorium on payments of land reform beneficiaries and added that "farmers need sufficient time to build their capacity to pay and Government must help them to first raise savings little by little."

He argued that it would be better for Government to give three hectares of land to most of the 7 million farmers that are either tenants or landless.

Alvarez also claimed that his ministry proposed to the Land Bank three months ago that the amortization period for rice land and corn land that are now in the process of distribution to land reform beneficiaries be extended from the present 15 years to 30 years. The Land Bank board will meet on the proposal on Feb. 10 and if approved, Alvarez said, the new payment formula will reduce the amortization by 50 per cent.

The agreement between KMP and the Government will be presented to other farmers organizations nationwide, Dominguez said. There are "very few areas" of the issues persented by KMP that will be discussed further and these include:

- Improvement of the lot of farm workers.
- Review of land rental and land sharing patterns outside rice and corn.
- Comprehensive study of plantation devoted to export crops.

But overall, Dominguez said the long meeting was "very thorough and very fruitful" as it tackled not only points of principle but also points of details.

Also present at the meeting were Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin and Economic Planning Minister Solita Monsod and Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra.

One formula to determine "affordable cost" which Government presented is to collect half a cavan of palay [75 liters of rice] per month for every hectare per 30-day payment schedule. If this formula is applied, economic ministers estimate that government will have to advance about P 30 million to pay landowners in cash or in bonds.

More on Land Redistribution

HK080929 Hong Kong AFP in English 0857 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] Manila, Feb 8 (AFP) -- Nearly 1.5 million hectares (3.75 million acres) of land are to be distributed to tenant farmers over the next three years as part of the government's land reform program, an agriculture official said Sunday.

The announcement followed a series of conciliatory meetings between government officials and militant farmers' groups in the last two weeks, although Agrarian Reform Minister Heherson Alvarez said the plan was hatched in May and was not formulated to placate the farmers.

At least 15 people were killed when Marines guarding the presidential palace opened fire on leftist farmers who marched on the presidential palace to demand land reform January 22.

Under the government scheme, idle, foreclosed, and seized lands are to be distributed to tenant farmers, Mr. Alvarez said, with the government paying some 30 billion pesos (1.5 billion dollars) as compensation to landowners.

Mr. Alvarez said the government's program differed sharply from a proposal of leftwing groups for the outright confiscation and redistribution of land to tenant farmers and landless agricultural workers. A radical and thorough land reform program has been a major demand of the underground National Democratic Front (NDF), which was representing communist insurgents in peace talks with the government to end 18 years of largely rural-based guerrilla war. The NDF has refused to renew a cease-fire which expired Sunday, and has laid down a number of conditions for resuming the peace talks.

Mr. Alvarez said the left's land reform program was not feasible because there was not enough farmland to accomodate all tenants and farm workers, adding that excess manpower would have to be absorbed by other industries. "We don't see the land reform problem as a class problems," Mr. Alvarez stressed, saying that the government program adhered to parameters set by the constitution and protected the rights of everyone, especially small landowners.

He estimated that there were around nine million hectares (22.5 million acres) of agricultural land in the country and that 6.5 million hectares (16.25 million acres) would eventually be redistributed under land reform. Mr. Alvarez said his ministry would push for the approval of legislation for an additional 3.85 million hectares (9.63 million acres) to be redistributed between 1989 and 1992.

Under its land reform program, the government will train and assist beneficiaries in getting credit while helping former landowners invest their money in other industries, he said.

A new Philippine constitution approved in a plebiscite Monday states that all agricultural land could be included in land reform, as opposed to a previous law which limited land reform to rice and corn lands.

MALACANANG RELEASES LABOR POLICY REVISIONS

HK061321 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] Malacanang yesterday released Executive Order [EO] No 111 which implements some of the labor policy changes announced by President Aquino on Labor Day last year.

Signed on Christmas Eve, the order amends certain provisions of the Labor Code and repeals Letter of Instruction No 1458 which allows employers to replace striking workers who defy return-to-work orders.

EO No 111 states:

-- A simple majority (50 percent plus one) vote of union members is required before a union can strike (as against the two-thirds vote previously required).

-- The 15-day "cooling-off" period required before a strike is waived in case the dispute is over unfair labor practice, specially union-busting as the dismissal of a union official, or where the union's existence is threatened.

- Striking workers who defy return-to-work orders cannot be replaced.
- Petitions for certification elections and for union registration must be signed by 20 percent of employees (30 percent under the previous requirement).
- Police must stay clear of picket lines unless actual violence or criminal acts take place.
- The "one union, one industry" policy in the Labor Code will not be implemented.
- Apprenticeships must not exceed six months;
- The government will respect workers' right to form associations.
- The government will pursue a policy of allowing automatic certification elections during the "freedom period" of 60 days before the expiry of collective bargaining agreements where the status of the incumbent union is questioned.

EO No 111 will take effect 15 days after its publication in the Official Gazette.

Advised on the issuance of the order, officials of the militant Kilusang May Uno [KMU -- 1 May Movement] labor group iterated their demand for the repeal of Batas Pambansa [BP] 227, the anti-scab and picketing law, and BP 130 which bans, among others, strikes in "vital industries."

Labor Minister Franklin Drilon said he would bring up this issue during a projected tripartite conference of labor, management and government leaders.

AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENTS IN MINDANAO NOT ABOLISHED

HK091449 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 8 Feb 87 pp 1, 17

[By Tony Pe. Rimando]

[Text] Cotabato City -- The ratification of the new constitution does not automatically abolish the two regional autonomous governments in Mindanao.

This was disclosed by acting Chairman Zacaria A. Candao of the Central Mindanao regional executive council (Lupong Tagapagpaganap ng Pook) as he allayed the fears of local Muslim and Christian inhabitants on the reported scrapping of the 10-year-old autonomous governments of Central and Western Mindanao.

Candao said that the two autonomous governments created by Presidential Decree No 1618 will remain operational until the new Congress, whose members will be elected in May, passes a new law on the autonomous government as provided for in the new charter.

Candao, concurrent acting governor of Maguindanao, said the new law which will spell out the provisions on autonomy will later be submitted to the people in a special plebiscite.

The plebiscite, he said, will give the inhabitants of Muslim Mindanao the option to join the autonomous regions or not.

According to Candao, the autonomous government as envisioned by the new constitution will be an improvement on the present set-up.

The new government, Candao said, will be more relevant and more responsive to the present and future needs and problems of Muslim and Christian residents in the area.

Meanwhile, Candao declared that the overwhelming victory of the "yes" votes during Feb. 2 plebiscite in the two autonomous regions indicated the local inhabitants trust and confidence in Mrs. Aquino's government.

Candao said the people have high hopes that the present administration will exert efforts to hasten the socio-economic growth and development of southern Philippines.

LOCAL REBEL GROUPS REMAIN 'OPEN' TO PEACE TALKS

HK120907 Hong Kong AFP in English 0800 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Bacolod, Philippines, Feb 12 (AFP) -- Leftist guerrillas in the central island of Negros said Thursday they were open to further peace talks, despite the resolve of their national leadership to go back to war. But the local rebels also said reports of a military build-up in this Negros capital and elsewhere appeared to be "inconsistent" with government offers for a new round of talks, and warned: "We are ready to meet them on all fronts."

A spokesman for the leftist National Democratic Front (NDF) issued the rebels' position in response to an invitation by chief government negotiator Teofisto Guingona to begin talks in Negros, the country's sugar bowl. The NDF spokesman, who called himself Ka (Comrade) Marti, rejected Mr Guingona's initial overtures. But he added: "We remain open to the possibility of local peace talks."

National NDF representatives Antonio Zumel and Satur Ocampo rejected an extension of a 60-day cease-fire which ended Sunday and said they would not return to the negotiating table unless Manila dropped its call for all rebels to surrender.

Mr Guingona's invitation was the first known attempt by President Corazon Aquino's government to initiate peace at the regional level, in an apparent ploy to attract moderate elements of the leftwing underground and isolate hardcore communists. Mrs Aquino ordered the military to resume operations against communist guerrillas Wednesday, but said she was keeping the door open for further talks.

(Meanwhile, in an apparent outbreak of indiscipline in guerrilla ranks, military officials in the southern city of Cagayan de Oro said the NDF command in the north of Mindanao Island were defying the leadership's decision to end the truce, and have not gone back underground.

(Communist sources in Manila say the Negros and Northern Mindanao commands are among the more independent sectors of the NDF. The Northern Mindanao rebels entered into a local truce months before the national cease-fire began.)

In an interview, Mr Ka Marti said: "Guingona has no concrete agenda. We are tired of generalities and vague phrases. Besides, why should we talk to him since he knows nothing of regional conditions and events?"

He said the rebels will "always welcome talks" with Antonio Fortich, the Roman Catholic bishop on Negros who headed a monitoring group during the truce.

"While we are open to these peace talks, we will insist on tackling local issues with clear-cut solutions we can negotiate upon. Genuine land reform is a basic necessity, but anybody can claim to have a genuine program, so we will have to get down to the details," he said.

He added that reports of increased military build-up on Negros were "inconsistent" with the government's offer. "If these reports are true, we have one thing to say to all militarist peace saboteurs: 'Go ahead, make our day'."

AGREEMENT REACHED ON CPLA TRUCE EXTENSION

HK111211 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Feb 87 p 26

[Text] Luba, Abra -- The continuation of ceasefire agreement between the government and the Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA) will be formalized in a document to be signed by both panels on Feb. 16.

During the ceasefire dialogs here since Feb. 8, CPLA leaders and the military expressed their sincerity in agreeing to terms in order to prolong the cessation of hostilities in the area.

The military panel headed by Brig. Gen. Jesus de la Cruz, chief of the Ilocos region unified command is optimistic to come up with a formal agreement to permanent cessation of hostilities.

"We all want a lasting peace. Only with peace that we could attend to our domestic affairs from the development and welfare of our constituents," he said.

Renegade priest Conrado Balweg, CPLA chief said the area needs peace, but cautioned that peace negotiations should not be directed towards the leadership of the communists New People's Army (NPA) "because they are not the force to be reckoned with in the Cordillera region."

He said CPLA had already proven its sincerity to work for the people's welfare, through its cooperation with the military and government.

But he expressed doubts whether the NPA side could give a "whole and undivided stand," since he observed that the other rebel group is not under the direct and firm control of just one umbrella organization.

AQUINO PROCLAIMS 25 FEB NATIONAL HOLIDAY

HK120507 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] The president has declared February 25 a national nonworking holiday to mark the first anniversary of the peaceful February revolution. In issuing the proclamation, Mrs Aquino said that February 25, 1986 was the culmination of the 4-day revolution in which the Filipino people, through their collective courage and prayers, asserted their (?popular) cause for freedom and democracy. She also said that it is but fitting and proper to afford the Filipino people the full opportunity to celebrate the first anniversary of the February revolution in appropriate ceremonies.

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